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Yanks Take Metz Underground Fort; Nazi Propaganda Stretched to Limit; President Faces Security Tax Fight

Byrnes to Keep War Post; Swede-Nazi Trade to End; Port Expansion Demanded

The World's Day—November 14, 1944

Washington: Byrnes to Keep Post Till VE-Day

President Roosevelt announced that James F. Byrnes will continue as Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion until Germany is defeated. [Page 7.]

Release of a "very small" portion of the Army's supply of processed turkeys, for civilian use, was announced by the War Food Administration. The birds involved failed to meet Army size and quality specifications.

Applications for purchase of new commercial motor vehicles in 1945 may be filed at its local offices, the Office of Defense Transportation announced. ODT explained that it wants to give heavy-duty truck manufacturers the names and addresses of purchasers two months in advance of production so trucks may be shipped to areas where certificates have been approved.

President Roosevelt sent to the Senate the nomination of Jefferson Caffery as United States Ambassador to France. Mr. Caffery already is functioning in that capacity. The President also nominated Harllee Branch of Georgia for another term on the Civil Aeronautics Board.

Eugene B. Casey, an executive assistant to President Roosevelt, announced that he was going on active duty as a lieutenant in the Navy. He will be on military leave of absence from the White House, in which he has been a member of the staff for four years.

In Europe: Swedes to End Trade With Reich

Swedish-German trade relations will end Jan. 1, when the present trade treaty between the two countries expires, it was reliably reported in Stockholm. Meanwhile, a German Foreign Office spokesman declared that Sweden "is being systematically exploited by belligerent America as an assemply place for its bombers."

The House of Commons voted to prolong the tenure of Britain's nine-year-old Parliament for 12 more months. The measure now goes to the House of Lords.

In Romania, a purge of pro-fascist elements has resulted in the arrest of many prominent members of the Government in office from 1940 until last August, it was reported in Bucharest.

First traitor executions ordered by Belgium's postliberation military courts were carried out by firing squads at St. Gilles Prison in Brussels. Joseph Hoogeven and Paul Herten were executed for betraying a young patriot to the Gestapo.

Boston: Speedy Expansion of Port Demanded

Immediate action to develop and expand Boston port facilities was demanded by Ralph E. Flanders, President of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, before the Executives Club of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. [Page 2.]

Formation of Norseman Air Transport, an organization of those serving in various capacities in the Army Air Forces and the Air Transport Command, was announced as the group expressed its desire to operate a New England air line. [Page 5.]

Greater Boston's United War Fund passed the $5,000,000 mark in its drive toward the $7,650,000 goal. [Page 2.]

Official New Hampshire election returns gave President Roosevelt a 9,752 margin over Governor Dewey. Unofficial returns gave the President a lead of 9,957. The official figures gave Dewey 205 additional votes.

Dr. Charles F. Phillips was inaugurated as President of Bates College at Lewiston, Maine. [Page 5.]

National: Crisp Says Navy Gets 12 Ships a Day

In the Navy's production program, which still is increasing, "12 ships a day now are sliding down our ways," a New Orleans meeting of the Metal Trades Department of the A. F. of L., was told by Rear Admiral Frederick G. Crisp, Director of the Navy Division on Shore Establishments and Civilian Personnel.

Production of Cyclone engines for B-29 Superfortresses at the Wright Aeronautical Corporation's five plants at Paterson, N. J., was at a standstill as 1,900 striking supervisors ignored a WPB plea to return to work, indicating they would remain out "until the Army takes over." The dispute concerns seniority rights and procedure for hearing grievances. The supervisors' walkout kept 32,000 to 35,000 employees idle.

The beginnings of a serious divergence of opinion on the subject of cartels are becoming evident in the first panel discussions on postwar trade at the International Business Conference in Rye, N. Y., with India and the United States definitely against their use. [Financial Page.]

Canada: Flash Probably Meteor, Not Robot

A meteor and not some German robot weapon probably caused the blinding flash reported in the North Bay, Ontario, district on the morning of Nov. 13, Dominion Observatory officials in Ottawa stated.

Far East: Ex-U. S. Ambassador Quits Chungking

Clarence E. Gauss, who recently resigned as United States Ambassador to China, left Chungking by plane today following farewell parties, including a dinner given by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. Embassy Counselor George Atcheson, Jr., will serve as Charge d'Affaires until the arrival of the new Ambassador.

Margarine—Why Diners-Out Don't Get It as Sub for Butter

By Everett M. Smith

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Many diners-out in Massachusetts today are asking why peanut butter, marmalade, jelly or cottage cheese must be the only substitutes for butter now offered by restaurants and hotels.

Why can't we have margarine? they persist. During the current butter shortage we've been using it at home, and find it very palatable.

The answer is found in still another query. Would these restaurant patrons prefer the margarine if it were not colored—if it were left in its bleached-out white state, as purchased at the stores?

But, this only serves to bring out still another question. Why can't the hotels and restaurants color it, just as we do at home?

Well, they could. But, to color margarine for resale purposes—and that would be the case if the hotels and restaurants colored it—would mean a tax of 10 cents a pound, plus a Federal manufacturer's annual tax of $600. Coloring margarine, the Government rules, places one in the manufacturing class if the margarine is then resold.

Many do not realize that, in its natural state, the oil ingredients of margarine gives it a yellow color. But, since butter also is yellow, and the margarine might be misrepresented as butter, the Government requires that the natural yellow be bleached out.

As a matter of fact, although many seem to be unaware of it, artificial coloring is added to butter during nine months of the year. When the cows are pasture-fed, the green grass, with its chlorophyll, gives the churned butter a yellow color. But, this pales out when the cows turn to hay, necessitating the adding of coloring matter.

The country's dairy interests hold to the golden tinge for butter, and a separate act of Congress exempts butter from the Pure Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act labeling and other provisions.

The margarine manufacturers insist they have no desire to pass their product off as butter. It's a nutritional food and is less costly than butter. Besides, right now it calls for only two red points a pound as against 20 for butter.

But, as long as it remains white, it is doubtful if many restaurant or hotel patrons would regard it as preferable to even peanut butter or jelly as a butter substitute. And it's doubtful, too, if coloring it pink, or baby blue, or some other tint, would fill the bill.

So, for the present, at least, it looks as though our margarine would have to be consumed at home—the restaurants just can't swing those big taxes.

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Weather Predictions

Fair, Cold

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Eire Remains Open To Axis 'Refugees'

By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 14

Eire has informed Britain it can give no assurance against granting asylum to Axis political refugees.

Paul Emrys-Evans, Undersecretary for the Dominions, told the Commons today that Prime Minister Eamon de Valera, replying to Allied representations seeking to bar enemy war criminals from all neutral countries, took the stand his country would accept such fugitives should "justice, charity, honor, or interest of the nation" so require.

Mr. de Valera made it plain, however, that Eire would continue to deny admission to aliens whose presence would injure Irish or friendly states.

Truck Drivers Strike Perils Food Supplies

The four-day bus drivers strike on the New England Transportation Company lines appeared ended today, when International Vice-President John F. O'Brien of the union telegraphed Vice-President R. H. Palmer of the company that the men were ready to go back to work, following receipt of a wire from the National War Labor Board directing them to return to their jobs immediately.

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Complaints from several local grocery chains that they were running short of food because of the wildcat strike within the Boston truck drivers' union, were made to the State House today.

Warning of prospective shortages was given by the Economy Grocery Stores and the A. & P. Food Stores, Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, Chairman of the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, reported. He added that First National Stores had advised him that some, but not all, of trucks were operating.

General Cole said if the strike, which began yesterday, continued, he expected to receive complaints of food shortages from local hospitals.

Governor Saltonstall met briefly with General Cole, George E. Byford, another member of the State Board, and Public Safety Commissioned John F. Stokes. The Governor said he had had no reports of violence.

Push Strike

Meanwhile, insurgent tricksters within the powerful Boston teamsters' union continued to push their rump strike, boarding trucks and visiting drivers' homes to frighten them into stopping work.

Union chiefs held their ground against the small rebellion, which faced little chance against the organization of Daniel J. Tobin, onetime Boston man who for years has been one of the strongest labor leaders in the country. Prospects pointed to the preferring of charges against the strikers and

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

Dispute with Congress looms over Vandenberg move to 'freeze' levy at present 1 p. c.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14—An immediate contest between newly elected President Roosevelt and the Lame Duck Session of Congress, which reassembled here today, seems in the making over the Social Security Tax.

President Roosevelt last year vetoed legislation freezing the tax at its present level of 1 per cent, levied respectively between employers and employees, but Congress overrode his veto.

Now the battle begins all over again, with Republican Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan preparing to lead the fight to prevent a tax increase.

It is accepted here that Mr. Roosevelt will veto the Vandenberg proposal this year, backed by the Treasury Department, which argues that the country should impose higher wartime taxes, both to supply reserves for the Social Security system, against which 67,000,000 now have wage credits, and to take surplus purchasing power out of the war market.

Action Thrice Postponed

But Congress has thrice postponed application of the supposedly automatic increases in the Social Security Tax law, which originally was passed in 1935. Beginning at 1 per cent, the tax was supposed to reach 3 per cent by Jan. 1, 1949. The question now is whether the present 1 per cent should be boosted to 2 per cent, as the law said when Congress first passed it, providing an estimated additional $1,500,000,000 to be set aside for a "rainy day" for American workers, or whether it again should be frozen.

Politically the present "lame duck" Congress would have just about enough votes to override the President's veto, whereas the incoming Congress, in which Democrats have won about 25 extra House seats, probably could not muster the necessary two-thirds majority to defy the President and his Treasury advisers who demand a hard tax policy.

The social security law, introduced by Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, who has just been re-elected, set up a system of old-age retirement and survivors' benefits. Last August the one-millionth benefit was put into effect.

Expansion Urged

During the just concluded presidential contest Republican Thomas E. Dewey led the way in demanding that the social security laws be expanded to include "20,000,000" additional people who are not covered. Mr. Roosevelt followed him in this proposal.

Now comes the question of

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Goebbels tells people even if Allies break through new weapons will finally win.

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 14 — Germany's war in the west has for the time being again become the central theme of propaganda of the Wilhelmstrasse, and all efforts are being made to prove to the home population that either the Allies cannot break through during the next few months, or if they do then the Reich leaders have alternative countermeasures, particularly in the form of new lethal weapons which will wipe out the Allies in their homes.

Dr. Joseph Goebbels and his assistants are having an extremely hard time since, although they must admit certain Allied successes which cannot be hidden, they simultaneously must not admit so much as will cause despair among the German population.

This applies particularly to the Allies' military victories, and the devastation wrought by Allied bombing, especially in west Germany.

Reich military commentators make no secret of the fact that the German General Staff expects a comprehensive Allied offensive in the near future. "Patton's new attack is intended as a prelude to Eisenhower's large-scale offensive."

Scraping of Barrel

"This winter the Allies will undoubtedly carry to its logical conclusion their attempts at coordinating an all-round offensive on all fronts already begun north and south of Metz."

These commentators had prepared their readers by writing that "with the collapse of German barricades at the mouth of the River Schelde the war in the west will shortly be subject to new strategic laws."

And as extreme comfort they added that when Germans yield they do so "logically so as to fight a delaying action until their new strategic reserves have come up."

However, these reserves consist mainly of the newly recruited "Volkssturm" which, despite all propaganda to the contrary, are the last "scraping of the barrel." Dr. Goebbels, Robert Ley, Chief of the Labor Front, and many Gauleiters are now touring Germany and Austria making pep speeches to these new People's Army recruits.

They are being told above all, "Our first enemy is the spirit of Nov. 9, 1918—peace at any price."

The people also have been supplied with six slogans by Dr. Goebbels which emphasize loyalty and steadfastness, the value of silence in face of threats, all blandishments, that the Volkssturm is an army of the Reich's greatest idealists who, with passionate hatred of the enemy, will fight on to victory.

Position of Himmler

Meanwhile, the position of Heinrich Himmler is showing signs of widespread unification of power in Germany. In a decree issued yesterday Herr Himmler assigned to himself the supreme command of all formations of the RAD—Reich Labor Service—which are being employed as combat units.

Heretofore, supreme command over the RAD was in the hands of the Reich Labor Leader and former colonel at the German General Staff, Constantin Hierl, who was directly subordinate to Adolf Hitler.

Herr Himmler, beside being a virtual dictator of the home front, Minister of the Interior, head of

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

Official United States Coast Guard

Yard-by-Yard Battle for Leyte

A scene from the invasion of Leyte portrays the kind of jungle warfare now going on in increasing intensity as American troops battle the re-enforced Japanese in virtual yard-by-yard combat.

Biscuit-Bomber View Of Leyte Battle Lines

By Gordon Walker

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ABOARD A BISCUIT BOMBER OVER THE BATTLE LINE ON LEYTE, Nov. 14—Skimming the treetops in one of the United States Sixth Army's "biscuit bombers" is the quickest way to get an over-all picture of the moving land-air battle here on Leyte Island.

The biscuit bombers, which drop food and ammunition to troops in isolated areas, are playing a big part in the fighting here as it moves into the mountain ridges at the north end of the Ormoc Valley.

Built originally for a cavalry supply unit which figured it could pack planes as easily as mules, biscuit bombers, more formally known as the 11th Air Supply Squadron, dropped supplies on nearly every New Guinea battle front before coming to the Philippines.

Two Tons on an Acre

Flying at 100 feet, a single plane—often a cast-off transport or bomber—can drop two tons on a given acre of land in the space of half an hour.

That's what I witnessed here while at the same time getting a low-flying bird's-eye view of the land and air battles thrown in.

Our mission originated as the result of an urgent dispatch from a group of infantrymen who had not eaten for four days and who were running short of mortar shells in their sector in the mountains.

A twin-engined Douglas transport was quickly loaded with cases of mortar shells, and within an hour took off from Leyte's heavily overworked air strip.

Nonchalance is the rule among front-line pilots, and ours

Continued on Page 9, Column 2

Nippon troops land on isle in Palau group; Russians are 37 miles from Budapest.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

American forces have captured the great underground bastion of Aisne, key fort to the Metz stronghold. The German capitulation came almost without a struggle.

The Allied advance, which has brought General Patton's men within 3½ miles of Metz, has netted four forts, including the major forts of Orny and Liehon. It has enabled the Third Army to work in behind Fort Driant, the westernmost fort, which General Patton attempted to take some weeks ago.

Although the Third and Seventh Army operations are pushing forward on a 70-mile front, the general impression is that the operation is confined to isolating Metz and so removing it from being an obstacle to subsequent advance at other points.

North of the Metz sector, where General Hodges' First Army is struggling through the Hürtgen Forest east of Aachen, and also to the south, where General Patch's Seventh Army is heading for the Vosges Mountains, heavy snowfalls have slowed down the pace of the attack.

More detailed reports on the sinking of the 41,000-ton German battleship Tirpitz in Tromsö Fjord would indicate that more than half of the crew of 2,000 had perished owing to the suddenness of sinking. The first bomb is reported to have sunk the dreadnought in four minutes, sealing the sliding doors by which the crew below might have escaped.

This master stroke releases the British heavy craft which have had to keep watch on the Tirpitz in northern waters and will enable a strengthening of the naval forces in the Far East. Germany's remaining naval units, the pocket battleships Admiral Scheer and Lutzow, the heavy cruisers Hipper and Prinz Eugen, and six smaller cruisers, are bottled in the Baltic and sealed by mine fields.

Meanwhile, events in the Philippines continue to bear out the assumption that General MacArthur's calculations have been seriously thrown out by the skill of Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita, Japan's new commander in charge of the forces at Leyte. Five Japanese divisions now are reported on the island, the 1st, 16th, 26th, 30th, and 102nd—possibly amounting to 60,000 men. These men, veterans at the foxhole technique, are forcing General MacArthur's 24th Division and the 1st Cavalry to fight for every yard of territory they gain.

All element of surprise has gone; the remainder of the work promises to be heavy slogging.

Only minor importance appears to be attached to the landing of 200 Japanese reconnaissance troops on the Ngeregong Islet, eight miles northwest of Peleliu in the Palau Islands, 600 miles east of the Philippines. Presumably American airmen based on Peleliu can deal with the situation.

On other fronts the Russians were reported 37 miles east of Budapest, while the Chinese have at last formally announced evacuation of Liuchow.

Western Front:

Americans Only 3½ Miles From Metz

American infantry, effecting a new breach in fortifications south of Metz, captured Fort Orny today, and pushed to within 3½ miles of the besieged city.

Even as this fourth fortress fell, and all of Metz' roads of reinforcement or retreat were brought

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WPB Tackles Urgent Need To Boost War-Item Output

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 — The War Production Board today tackled the urgent need for greater output of critical war items as other Government agents went to Detroit, Chicago, and Cleveland to speed up urgent production programs.

Chief prod was Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson's disclosure yesterday that over-all production schedules must be increased from 17 to 40 per cent in ammunition, tanks, trucks, and cotton duck.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's armies, he disclosed, are now hurling 35 days' supply of ammunition at the Nazis every 10 days, because of underestimation of needs.

The General, Mr. Patterson added, is in "imperative need" of more artillery ammunition than we are producing, and should have 3,600 tons a day for adequate support.

500 Tanks Lost Monthly

Five hundred tanks and 900 trucks a month are being lost by General Eisenhower's forces, the Undersecretary said.

Mr. Patterson said we also are short on tent cloth, air-borne radar equipment, and other important items. The Army alone has been letting new contracts since Jan. 1 at a yearly rate of more than $28,000,000,000, he related.

America's war production job is "still enormous," Mr. Patterson asserted. He said the problem does not result because anyone is falling down. Requirements were met on most parts of the supply program, production is rising even on those which are short, "but it is not coming up fast enough."

Earlier this week, War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt called for workers to fill 11,000 jobs in plants manufacturing radar equipment where expanded production schedules and employment declines are threatening labor shortages.

Radar-Plant Bottleneck

Plants producing radar tubes are described as the "bottleneck" in the lagging radar program. From 75 to 80 per cent of the workers in these plants are women.

At the WPB meeting today a report is being made on a recent series of conferences between WPB officials and production staffs of the Army, Navy, and Maritime Commission.

Crux of the production crisis is manpower, but thus far the only solution proposed by the War Manpower Commission has been tighter enforcement of the priority referral system already in effect. This system involves compulsory referral of men to jobs through the United States Employment Service and the setting of ceilings on civilian employment.

At the Detroit meeting to be held today, the Chicago meeting tomorrow and Thursday, and the Cleveland meeting Nov. 17, Washington production planners will meet with regional and local staffs of WPB, WMC, the armed services, and the United States Mari-

Continued on Page 9, Column 2

Roosevelt: Victory in Sight

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (AP)—President Roosevelt said today "ultimate victory, both in Europe and in the Far East, is in sight."

He made the statement to Sir Frederick William Eggleston, new Minister from Australia, who presented his credentials.

Saying that together the United Nations have largely solved the problems of waging war, Mr. Roosevelt added that the time has come to organize the peace "without for a moment diminishing our war effort."

He said the United States "especially looks forward to a mutually beneficial co-operation with Australia in the Pacific."

Sir Frederick responded that "now that the period of acute danger to Australia is over, Australia is determined to contribute her due share in bringing to other countries the security which she now enjoys."

France: Revitalization Begins

Colonial Problems Come to the Fore

By Egon Kaskeline

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One of the first subjects requiring adjustment between France and Britain—as France finds itself formally restored to a place among the great powers—is the question of the French Empire.

There have been various suggestions for "internationalization" of colonies, but it is clear that this would be decidedly opposed not only by France but by Britain as well.

Although the two powers agree on this point—particularly in view of their limited metropolitan populations and resources—they have more than once clashed on colonial issues. The French have protested bitterly against what they termed the "interference" of the British in Syria, where they charged that British diplomacy backed Arab independence aspirations.

Against Pan-Arab Federation

The French generally are opposed to British plans of setting up a Pan-Arab federation after the war because they fear the repercussions of a strong Arab bloc on their North African populations. Gen. Charles de Gaulle apparently wants to streamline British and French policy in the Far East, where both countries are interested in participating in the defeat of Japan. Only a joint

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Belgium Knocks

Belgium has formally asked the three major Allied powers for the right to participate in the occupation of Germany, Belgian Foreign Minister Paul-Henri Spaak said in London.

Details: Page 10.

New Trade Ties Sought With U. S.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 14—Arrival of an important delegation of French businessmen in this country is intended to prove that French industry is anxious to reestablish trade relations here.

The French delegation is scheduled to take part in a conference of international businessmen and in a meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce.

This latter institution was one of the few international bodies which continued to operate during the war and in which Axis as well as Allied business groups continued to be represented.

The activities of the International Chamber as well as those of the Bank for International Settlements in Basel were suspected in some circles of advocating appeasement.

Some of France's leading in-

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Industry Seeks Raw Materials

By Therese Raynal

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Nov. 14—In an industrial suburb of Paris housewives are shopping by queuing along the broad boulevards—oh, only very short queues, not more than 20 minutes to wait for a loaf of bread.

Gusts of a north wind hit them like hail. They draw their shabby coats a little tighter, blow on their hands, and wait.

A street lined with factories branches off the boulevard. There, stretching out for square mile after square mile is a firm well known before the war for its efficiency. What is it like now?

Outwardly, there is little, if any, change. Playing fields are still inclosed in the precincts, wedged between workers' garden allotments, more in demand than ever.

Workers Linger

But in the workshops? The men are slowly going back to their benches. They linger. It was vastly different five years ago. A feeling of urgency prevailed then.

Should it not prevail now in a vital industry, in France, in November, 1944? The shortage of raw materials is the answer.

The shortage of coal is the answer to many questions in France today. Instead of the 45,-

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audrée

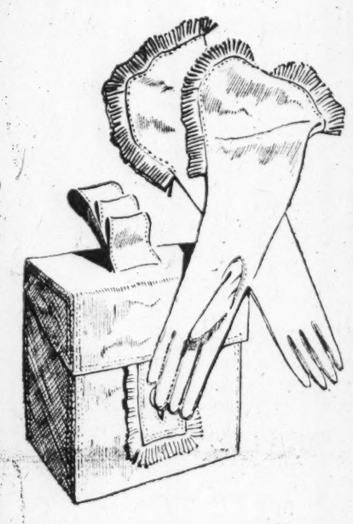
brings gifts with the magic touch of Christmas

Enchantingly feminine gifts, some demure, others capricious, all undeniably lovely, each exclusive in design, rare in its value.

White Jade, with gold pin, first to spill from our overflowing gift selection. The gold symbol indicates "Long Life" in the pin and its matching earrings.

Hattie Carnegie's pearl necklace to caress "her" throat. The handsome rhinestone clasp will leave "her" breathless.

Moneau's "Discovery" tantalizing scent, in a fluted bottle with the world its stopper top.



Soft-as-fur suede bag and gloves by Von Altman, fringe-touched for greater luxury . . . the bag beautifully fitted.

Coiffure from our Beauty Salon, where specially-trained, highly-experienced personnel consider your beauty problems, present the Audrée Beauty technique.

Coque feathers and velvet for theatre wear, crowning achievement to top your Audrée coiffure.

"Shadow and substance" in a gown of delectable sheerness of sleeve and bodice, rich satin skirt.

John Frédérics' Miniature Hat Box filled with his body sachet, soap and precious toilet water.

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44 NEWBURY ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Individual Counseling Held Major Need in Boston Schools

The following article presents further details of the Boston School Survey recently conducted by Dr. George D. Strayer and a staff of 26 educators from all over the country.

By Alice Myers

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

More individual counseling and the keeping of better pupil personnel records are two major needs in Boston's school guidance program, according to the Strayer School Survey. The guidance movement started in Boston and certain phases of it, notably group guidance in the intermediate schools, placement work, and follow-up, have attained a high degree of development, the report finds.

Individual counseling, however, remains largely undeveloped, nor has Boston evolved a basis in research adequate to support its guidance program, either in the field of tests or in the field of occupational information. "To rely on hunches is as reprehensible in a counselor as it would be in a physician," declares the report.

"The success of the guidance program," it goes on, "requires a central agency at school headquarters, although the actual guidance work, like teaching, is done in the schools, partly by special counselors and partly by teachers working under their direction.

"The central agency is needed for the stimulation of the development of testing programs and the conduct of guidance clinics, the co-operative exchange of information with various agencies, the solution of general juvenile problems, the provision of up-to-the-minute information on job opportunities, the placement of out-of-school youth, and leadership in the improvement of the program of guidance and of the skill of those who operate it."

Sets Standard

The report recommends that the present Department of Vocational Guidance be called the Division of Educational and Vocational Guidance and that it be continued as one of the divisions of the Bureau of Child Accounting. Under the direction of this division an adequate cumulative record should be started for each pupil when he enters school, and it should be continued until he leaves school, according to the survey staff. As the child grows older, avocational interests, work experience, community activities, and assessment of personal traits should be added to the record along with results of periodical intelligence, achievement, and aptitude tests. They urge that classroom teachers as well as counselors be encouraged to consult these records in order to understand their pupils better.

The survey sets a standard for guidance services at all levels of the school system and points out where the Boston program is weak and where it is strong. At the high school level, for instance, it finds a sincere attempt being made to assist pupils to identify and solve their major problems — educational, vocational, and personal. But it believes the counselors should hold more conferences with teachers, school nurses, and other specialists, and that they should visit more homes.

It feels that pupils are not adequately counseled as to the causes of scholastic failure and school maladjustment, and that they should be given greater assistance not only in the choice of subjects but in the choice of schools.

It also finds a need for greater correlation of occupational information with subject matter taught, and observes that little use is made of visual aids in presenting occupational information. It recommends that occupational books and literature for pupils and faculty be provided and systematically arranged in every high school.

Guidance Office

The central guidance office, in the opinion of the survey, should undertake the in-service training of school counselors as only a small number have obtained vocational guidance certificates.

Emphasizing that an adequate guidance program demands the comprehension and co-operation of the entire school organization, the survey urges the appropriate assistant superintendents to take the initiative in developing more extensive co-operation between the central office of guidance and related agencies throughout the schools.

The need for vocational guidance was pointed out, significantly enough, in 1941 by high school graduates, class of 1932, to whom questionnaires were sent with a view to discovering their employment experience and their opinion of what the schools had done or failed to do in preparing them to obtain satisfactory jobs. Outstanding in their replies was the emphasis placed upon the failure of the schools to pay sufficient attention to vocational guidance. Such comment was even more telling since vocational guidance had not been mentioned in the questionnaire.

Strike of the Truck Drivers Is Imperiling Food Supplies

Continued from Page 1

the dropping of many of them from the union.

Meantime, another big international union threw its weight against the strike of bus drivers of the New England Transportation Company in southeastern Massachusetts and Rhode Island. This union ordered its men back to work, it is understood.

Admitted Serious

If the Army and Navy would move their own freight now tied up by the Boston truck stoppage, that would be their best solution, as the situation stood today. Union leaders admitted it was very serious. Many drivers who wanted to work are being forced to stop for lack of protection.

The strike is credited to a group of Italians who have been discontented with the administration of the union for a long time and are trying to remove John M. Sullivan, its President. The trouble flared up Sunday at a meeting of the union. After a speaker began using violent language, President Sullivan ordered him removed from the hall. His coterie immediately walked out. Later the group elected its own officers.

While only several hundred of the 4,000 members of Local 25 are credited with originating this secession, today the number idle had grown into many hundreds because of threats which kept them from the road.

Somerville, center of the insurgents, was tied up, and Cambridge hit, but trucking in Boston continued more normal. Efforts to stop trucks coming into Boston were reported, while the state police said they had received complaints from several Greater Boston trucks owners that their trucks were being stopped on the Worcester and Newburyport turnpikes and their drivers advised to return to Boston.

Not Sufficient

While the police were making some efforts, the protection they were giving did not prove sufficient in any way to encourage drivers who wanted to work to do so without fear of danger.

The insurgents previously caused a number of small strikes which led the international union to put in a receiver for the local union, it is reported. The receivership began a little more than a year ago, when P. H. Jennings, international organizer for the teamsters' union, was placed in full control by the union's general headquarters at Indianapolis. After that the local strikes subsided, only to break out in this big blast.

The insurgents charged their walkout was directed at obtaining an election in the union. These are held every three years. The next was due to come shortly. It might have gone through on schedule, it is said, but now appears held up.

Local 25, with 4,000 members, is the biggest local union of the American Federation of Labor in Massachusetts. The control of the teamsters's union over the country by General President Daniel J. Tobin is almost dictatorial. No harder organization to challenge from within can be found.

The State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration invited Army and Navy officials and representatives of the New England War Labor Board to confer at the State House this afternoon.

Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, Chairman of the State Board, said there was little any outside body could do in a rebellion within the union of this kind, and that the State officials did not even know who the leaders of the rebellious group were.

As to the strike of bus drivers on the New England Transportation Company lines, this neared action toward a conclusion today when the case was certified to the National War Labor Board at Washington.

The national board is issuing a back-to-work order to the union. It is expected the case will be referred today to the New England War Labor Board for handling.

John F. O'Brien of Lawrence, International Vice-President and regional representative of the union, has been struggling to bring the men in southeastern Massachusetts and Rhode Island back to their jobs. He tried to head off the strike before it started Saturday, and has since been striving for a quick finish.

In the bus strike, the union—the Amalgamated Association of Street Car and Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees—has notably stood out against unauthorized strikes in this area. It has been a substantial influence in keeping transportation going.

However, something more than an order from union headquarters is required to halt this tieup affecting 10,000 riders, and there seemed a fair chance that the New England War Labor Board would get the dispute today.

Transfer of the case to the Board from the Conciliation Service of the United States Department of Labor was completed today. When the War Labor Board steps in with the support of the international union, the pressure on the strikers will be powerful and probably decisive.

A labor official in touch with the walkout said today it looked somewhat as if the men had gone out and now they didn't know how to get back.

Refusal to return continued today. The original 125 strikers have been joined by 35 terminal employees—ticket sellers and others—largely in Providence.

Resort to other means of transportation has minimized the effects of the tieup to a large extent, but communities which have no alernate service to turn to are of course discommoded.

Some special trips for men and women of the armed services are being run by strikers, it is reported.

G. I. Rule Obeyed By General's Wife

PORTLAND, Maine, Nov. 14 (AP)—The attractive wife of the commanding general of the Italian front American Fifth Army, Mrs. Mark W. Clark, would like to go overseas in war work but, she related today, her husband says "a million G. I.'s want their wives over here and why should a General have greater privileges?"

Devoting practically all of her time to lecturing in support of the war effort, visits to veterans in hospitals, and to war bond drives, Mrs. Clark, who was here for a lecture, said:

"I wish I were even a honky-tonk dancer and then I might get overseas, but as it is I haven't even got glamour."

Waste Paper Collections

Boston business office collection—over 500 pounds, call Capitol 5385 for special handling; under 500 pounds, place in nearest bin.

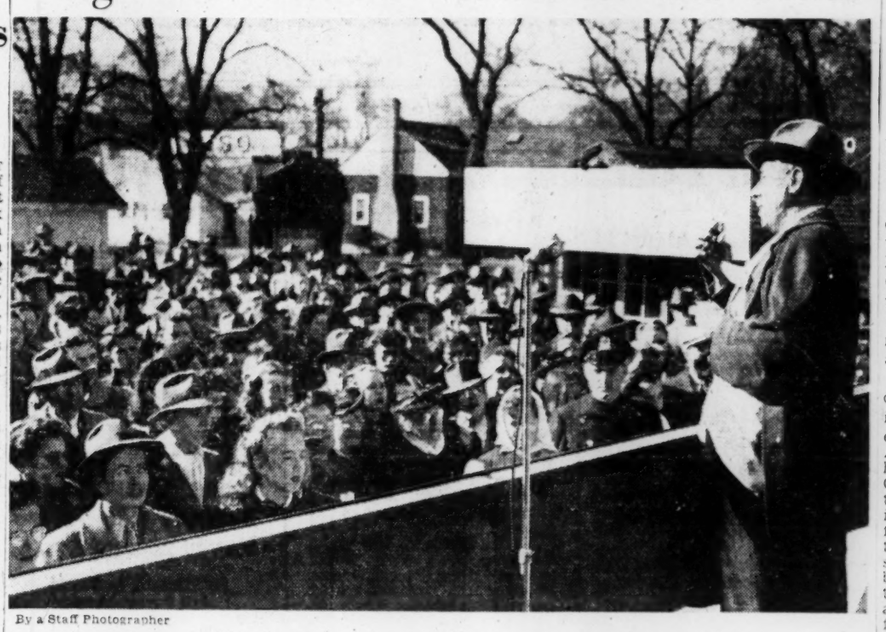
Boston (Wards 11-14)—tomorrow.

Boston (Wards 15-18)—Thursday.

Hingham—Thursday.

Boston (Wards 19-22)—Friday.

Stage Star Auctions Tickets for War Bonds



By a Staff Photographer

First Celebrity Bond Auction Raises Thousands of Dollars

An entertaining auctioneer who kept the bidding going higher for tickets to his show by the purchase of War Bonds at the first celebrity War Bond auction on the Boston Common this noon was Ole Olsen, stage star of "Laffing Room Only!" Mr. Olsen's quips and urging brought a top price of $21,000 in War Bonds by a woman purchaser. She will be one of 5,500 War-Bond purchasers who will attend Boston's four legitimate theaters on "Theater War Bond Night," Thanksgiving evening, Nov. 23. The auction was sponsored by the Boston Retail Trade Board, in co-operation with the United States Treasury.

War-Bond Sale By Stage Stars Huge Success

Two tickets to a show, plus a pair of nylon stockings added by the auctioneer, brought a price of $21,000 in war bonds from a woman purchaser in the first celebrity war bond action held on Boston Common at noon today. Ole Olson, stage star of "Laffing Room Only" now at the Schubert, and who kept the bidding going, visibly was astounded at the high bidding, but the large crowd of Bostonians gathered in the warm sunshine before the flag-draped stand proved their patriotism by repeating similar high bids.

When Mr. Olson retired to mop his brow happily, Alfred Drake, who appears in the Theater Guild play "Sing Out, Sweet Land," took over the microphone and sold two tickets to that show for a price of $20,000 worth of war bonds. Aiding both men and other stage stars in keeping the bidding lively was Eddie Casper, master of ceremonies.

Purchasers of the war bonds will be among the 5,500 people to fill the four legitimate theaters of Boston on "Theater War Bond Night," on Thanksgiving evening, Nov. 23. Tickets for that evening are being sold only to war bond purchasers through a plan initiated by the Boston Retail Trade Board, in co-operation with the theater managers and the United States Treasury.

Stars of the shows will appear at future celebrity War-Bond auctions sponsored by the Retail Trade Board on the Common. The next one is to take place Thursday noon, Nov. 16.

Bristol Officials Plead 'Not Guilty'

FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. 14 (AP)—Two Bristol County Commissioners and a Fall River man pleaded innocent today to 42 counts of larceny and receiving stolen property. They were released in $3,000 each for trial.

The men, Timothy A. Lovett of Fall River, Chairman of the County Commissioners; George F. Dean of Westport, a member of the Commissioners, and John McGinn of Fall River were indicted by a grand jury.

The grand jury investigation followed a probe by Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell into Bristol County affairs, which involved transfers of foodstuffs owned by the county.

Tongues Go Down, Sweetbreads Up

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (AP)—Beef and veal cured and smoked tongues will cost one to three cents a pound less at retail beginning Nov. 20.

At the same time the retail price of beef, veal, lamb and mutton sweetbreads will be advanced one to two cents a pound, the Office of Price Administration announced today.

The decrease for tongues results from lower wholesale price ceilings. An error in the original price schedule causes the increase for sweetbreads, OPA said.

Policewomen Guard Barnes-Kelly Vote

FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. 14 (AP)—Two policewomen are dividing the daytime hours guarding this city's 46,731 ballots pending the recount in the contested Attorney General race.

Clarence A. Barnes led Francis E. Kelly by only a few thousand votes in the unofficial tabulation, and Mr. Kelly petitioned for a recount.

Fall River election officials called for a police guard, and the day hours were split between Mrs. Elizabeth Lawrence and Miss Esther O'Neil, both regular policewomen.

Midnight Show at RKO To Aid Sixth War Loan

Sixth War Loan drive in Boston will be aided by a midnight show at the RKO Boston Theater the night before Thanksgiving. Admission will be by E Bonds only which must be purchased through some chapter of the Massachusetts Order of the Knights of Pythias or through the chairman Ted Neitlick, 619 Washington Street, Boston.

The show, which is being sponsored by the Knights of Pythias, will include personal appearances by stars of stage, screen, and radio plus a Hollywood feature film.

Immediate Action to Expand Boston Port Facilities Urged

Immediate action to improve and expand Boston's port facilities was demanded today by Ralph E. Flanders, President of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston and former President of the New England Council, before the Executives Club of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

In his second hard-hitting port development speech within recent weeks, Mr. Flanders warned that real estate values are dropping fast, competing ports are becoming more firmly entrenched and present activity within the port will end with the war.

It is dubious, he said, whether Boston can ever take effective action to regain its former importance as a port, if progressive steps are not taken now or within one year.

Mr. Flanders outlined three steps which must be taken immediately. These were:

1. Establishment, by legislation, of a real port authority, with ample powers to develop the port.

2. Completion at once of blueprint and engineering stages of the proposed reconstruction of the Mystic docks of the Boston and Maine Railroad. The Legislature has already authorized such work.

3. Straightening out of the labor relations with longshoremen in the port, the most difficult to accomplish. The need seems to be for "someone who is willing and able to crack down," he said.

It is hardly to be expected that longshoremen will take the long-range view if businessmen, shippers and transportation people back over the years have not taken the long-range view, said Mr. Flanders. A real selling job is necessary but a long-range view is necessary, he continued.

An objective and sympathetic study of the past labor record of the port and its present condition was urged as vitally necessary by Mr. Flanders. The purpose would be to find out the best way "of coming together" for the longshoremen's own interest and the best interest of the port. This would also involve establishing the best rates to compete with other ports. Whether the study should be a public record or kept private and how it should be made were phases which Mr. Flanders did not attempt to solve.

N. E. Council's War Conference To Get Report on Pacific War

Two outstanding naval officers have been added to the program of the New England Council's Third War Conference, which will open at the Hotel Statler on Thursday.

Vice-Admiral Aubrey Fitch, Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Air, and Commodore Arleigh A. Burke, Chief of Staff to Vice-Admiral Marc A. Mitscher, whose hard-hitting Task Force 58 played such a vital role in the first battle of the Philippines, will participate with the six New England Governors, the commanding officers of the armed forces in New England, Chester Bowles, OPA Administrator, and an estimated 1,200 New England business leaders.

Admiral Fitch will speak for James V. Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy, who will be unable to attend the Conference as originally planned, and will introduce Commodore Burke. The latter is expected to disclose details of the fight in Philippine waters which resulted in the destruction of an estimated one third of the Japanese fleet, and to discuss further steps on the road to Tokyo.

Following the Governors' session on Thursday afternoon, the conference will break up into six State dinners at which the six New England Governors will be guests of honor of their respective States. Reconvening following the State dinners, the conference will hear a "special report" from the Western Front conducted by Charles Gratke, Foreign Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, and featuring reports and analyses direct to the conference by short wave from three of the Monitor's war correspondents in Europe—Mallory Browne, chief of the Monitor's European Bureau, who was with the American armies on the West Front; William Stringer, accredited to Supreme Headquarters, and Ronald Stead, who landed with the Allied troops at Oran to cover the entire North African campaign, the liberation of Italy, and the landings in Southern France. The broadcast has been arranged with the co-operation of the Mutual Network.

Dr. Ralph Barton Perry of Harvard, Chairman of the Universities' Committee on Postwar International Problems, will conclude the Thursday night "international" session with a discussion of the role of "the thinking citizen in the postwar world."

Coal Men to Study Winter's Problems

Solid fuel dealers of New England will meet at the Hotel Statler tomorrow, where they will hear officials in the anthracite and bituminous coal industry discuss various problems facing dealers this coming winter.

Among the speakers will be: J. Harold Reppert, Price Executive, Solid Fuels Branch, Office of Price Administration, Washington, who will talk about OPA developments in regard to solid fuel prices; Harry M. Vawter, General Manager, Bituminous Coal Institute, New York, who will explain how the bituminous industry is planning to meet its postwar problems; Frank W. Earnest, Jr., President, Anthracite Industries, Inc., New York, who will explain the new enthracite burner; and Robert F. Duemler, Chief, Anthracite Distribution Division, Solid Fuels Administration for War, Washington, who will bring the dealers up to date on the solid fuel situation and regulations.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair—Continued Cold

Boston and Vicinity—Fair and continued cold tonight, with the lowest temperature near 36 degrees. Wednesday, increasing cloudiness with some likelihood of occasional light rain late in the day. Moderate temperature. Gentle winds.

Maine—Some cloudiness in north and east portions, fair southwest portions. Continued cold tonight. Wednesday, cloudy north and east, increasing cloudiness southwest portion. Little change in temperature.

New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut—Fair, continued cold tonight. Wednesday, increasing cloudiness with some likelihood of occasional light rain late in the day. Moderate temperatures.

Eastport to Block Island—No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

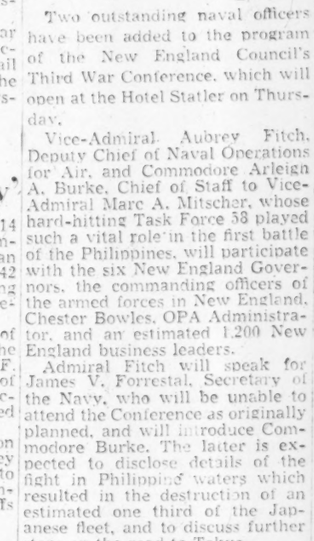
High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 11:22 p. m.; height 9.0 feet.
Wednesday, 11:35 a. m.; height 9.9 feet.

Rockport Pastor Named

TORRINGTON, Conn., Nov. 14 (AP)—The Rev. Walter B. Greenwood, for the last three years pastor at the West Torrington and Torringford Congregational Churches, has resigned effective January 1 in order to accept a call to the First Congregational Church at Rockport, Mass. He came here from New Brunswick, Canada.

Presents Fashions



Mrs. Ruth Kilpatrick

Of New York City, who will present latest styles in women's clothes in a fashion show tonight at the opening of a new shop by Audrée, Inc., on Newbury Street. Mrs. Kilpatrick, formerly with Saks Fifth Avenue in New York, has come to Boston to manage the new shop.

$5,000,000 Mark Passed By War Fund

The $5,000,000 mark was passed by the Greater Boston United War Fund today on its way to the 1944 goal of $7,650,000.

As the drive continued, 14,000 campaign workers prepared for the gala, last-week rally of the Fund to be held in the Boston Garden tomorrow night. Although this is basically a conference of workers, a limited number of admissions are available for the public.

"Gracie" Allen and her comedian husband, George Burns, visited Governor Saltonstall in the executive chambers this noon. After seeing the great chandeliers hanging from the ceilings of the Governor's office, "Gracie" said that she would demand a change in the lighting fixtures of her California home. She said, by contrast, that the lights in her house seemed somewhat dim. Of course, her husband told her that she would have to wait until after the war to get anything like the fixtures dangling from State House ceilings.

At least, State House officials agreed that if they found one of the huge chandeliers missing they would know where to look. Tomorrow night they could look in Boston Garden when "Gracie" and George are teaming up again at the air Fund rally. Other racio, stage, and musical artists, including Olsen and Johnson, stage comedians, will perform. The Myles Standish military band will also do its bit.

Alvin Owsley, former United States Minister to Rumania, Denmark and the Irish Free State, heads the list of speakers. The program begins at 7 p. m.

Five more Greater Boston schools went "over-the-top" in their contribution quotas today. They were Longfellow, Martin, Dwight-Everett, Christopher Gibson District School, and M. Gertrude Godvin School.

Red feather award-of-the-day went to Mrs. Chester L. Damon of Malden who made her second gift on the anniversary of the loss of her son in action in the Solomon's.

Contributions of $500 or more, acknowledged by the Fund headquarters today, included:

Individuals

$1,750, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Rosenthal.
$900, Mr. and Mrs. Harry D. Cooper; Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Klutz.
$550, Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Asher.
$525, Mr. and Mrs. Elmore I. MacPhie.
$500, Stephen S. FitzGerald.

Companies

$2,018, Watertown Municipal and School Department employees.
$1,827, Plimpton Press employees.
$1,500, Ernst & Ernst.
$1,375, Mintz Levin and Cohn.
$1,000, Brookline Trust Company; J. S. Waterman & Sons, Inc.
$875, Boston Knitting Mills, Inc.
$810, Perkins Institute and Massachusetts School for the Blind employees.
$800, Merchants Tire Co.
$712, Cambridge Hospital employees.
$625, Bachrach, Inc.
$600, Massachusetts Wharf Coal Company.
$568, Catholic Charitable Bureau employees.
$500, Boston American League Ball Co.; Pilgrim Laundry Company, Roxbury Co.

Employers Given Greater Freedom On Bonus Question

"Simplication of War Labor Board policy regarding Christmas or year-end bonuses virtually eliminates the need for employers to come to the WLB for approval," Saul Wallen, Chairman of the New England WLB, announced here yesterday.

Calling attention to the fact that in past years hundreds of New England employers besieged the Board with last minute requests for approval of Christmas bonus plans, Chairman Wallen said: "They do not need WLB approval if the bonus they propose to pay does not exceed $25 in cash or value or if the bonus plan is the same as they used last year.

"Approval of new or revised bonus plans will be virtually impossible under the stringent criteria required by the national wage stabilization program."

Cast-Offs to Shine At Fashion Shows

Two fashion shows staged to demonstrate to women how they can save money and featuring smart costumes made of cast-off clothing will be sponsored by the Boston Motor Transport Unit of the American Women's Voluntary Services tomorrow, at R. H. White's. The shows will begin at 12:30 p. m. and 2:30 p. m. on the second floor of the store.

Although the 18 women's garments to be modeled were made out of outmoded clothing, an interesting feature is that they were especially designed for the A. W. V. S. by famous designers, including Nettie Rosenstein, Clarepotter, Sally Victor, Philip Mangone and others. Patterns made by the designers were followed by A. W. V. S. volunteers in cutting and sewing the dresses.

Besides the women's clothes, children's re-made costumes will be on display on the runway. Miss M. Annis West, noted fashion authority, will be mistress of ceremonies.

Limited Military Training Proposed

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 14 (AP)—Dr. Alonzo Grace, Connecticut Commissioner of Education, said today that he favored two or three months' military training in schools rather than a year.

Asserting that he believed "military training preferable to universal service," Dr. Grace told a conference on education sponsored by the Massachusetts Federation of Men's Clubs that he was "afraid universal service offers too much opportunity for inculcation of ideas that are not in keeping with our ideals."

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St. Lawrence Seaway Project To Be Revived in New Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14—With President Roosevelt's backing, Senator George D. Aiken (R) of Vermont has announced he will revive the long-discussed St. Lawrence River Seaway in an amendment to the pending rivers and harbors bill, due to be passed before the end of the present Congress.

The Aiken amendment provides for an American contribution of $285,000,000 toward dams, locks and canals along the 48 miles of the seaway known as the International Rapids Section.

The Vermont senator said after a conference with President Roosevelt yesterday that the project would develop "the largest amount of salable electric power in the world and the cheapest electric power in North America."

A treaty for the development of the project was rejected by the Senate in 1934. Early in 1940, industrial expansion resulting from the national defense programs undertaken in the United States and Canada brought the project again to the fore and an agreement was signed by representatives of the two governments which will require a simple majority vote in both houses, rather than a two-thirds treaty vote.

Early in the war, President Roosevelt tried to get Congress to approve the project on the ground that it was necessary for the production of aluminum and as a secure haven for shipyards, but Congress failed to act after receiving assurance that the project could not be finished at the earliest before 1947 and would divert large amounts of machinery, materials and money from other defense projects.

In December, 1940, the President said in a message to the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway Conference at Detroit:

"Selfish interests will tell you that I am cloaking this great project in national defense in order to gain an objective which has always been dear to me. But I tell you that it has always been dear to me because I recognize its vital importance to the people in peace and in war."

In addition to providing a deep sea waterway to carry cheap transportation for grain, meat, iron and steel and other commodities produced in the Great Lakes area, the waterway plans calls for a power development with a capacity of about 2,200,000 horsepower, to be evenly divided between the United States and Canada.

The whole construction cost of the waterway from the Great Lakes to Montreal is estimated at $543,429,000.

Chief support for the waterway has come from State in the region around the Great Lakes and from such organizations as the St. Lawrence Tidewater Association, the Great Lakes Harbors Association, the American Farm Bureau Federation and the New York Power Authority. Principal opponents have been representatives of North Atlantic ports, notably New York City, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore and railroads which would expect to lose business.

Columbia Gets Gift For School in China

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 14—An anonymous gift of $50,000 for the Chinese Graduate School of Journalism in Chungking, China, was announced by Columbia University today. The Chungking school, sponsored by Columbia's Graduate School of Journalism, was opened on Oct. 11, 1943, with a group of American journalists as teachers.

Among other gifts announced by the University was one of $11,000 from the American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations, Inc., making it possible for two distinguished Chinese professors to come to Columbia as research assistants in the Department of Chinese and Japanese.

Overseas Dreams Come True

Hemmer

Where Men From Fighting Fronts Can Relax

Army Air Force men and their wives snug down for a quiet evening before the fireplace at the Lake Lure, N. C., rest camp where the men are recuperating from war-front activity.

Lake Lure 'Great' Relaxation Spot for G. I.'s

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE LURE, N. C.—Back home after months of hard fighting on distant fronts, both officers and enlisted personnel of the Army Air Forces are given a period of rest and relaxation before being sent back to duty. From the AAF redistribution centers of Atlantic City and Miami, men needing additional rest are sent to Lake Lure, N. C.

Here in a peacetime resort setting, they go for three weeks of complete relaxation, with all the facilities of a modern resort at their disposal. Golf, swimming, boating, hiking, as well as organized games indoors and out, are enjoyed. Married men take their wives along. Restrictions are few, the food is excellent, and for once, at least, both G. I. Joe and his officers have things pretty much their way.

Recreation equipment is all free—most of it provided by the Red Cross. Enlisted men get their meals free and their wives can come along for 35 cents a meal, plus $1.50 a day for a room. Equivalent peacetime vacation at Lake Lure, including the golfing, boating, and other recreation, would run $10 to $15 a day and more a person.

Laws Against Trusts Found Thin in Spots

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (AP)—Congress has been requested to strengthen antitrust laws in a presentment filed by a federal grand jury which declares that German industry has hampered war production through agreements with certain American corporations.

The presentment, filed yesterday with Federal Judge Vincent L. Leibell, said "numerous agreements, in violation of the antitrust laws, between foreign and American corporations have resulted in restricting the production in the United States of many products of vital wartime necessity and great peacetime value."

Haldeman Johnson, special attorney for the Antitrust Division of the Justice Department, said the presentment urged that antitrust laws be revised through increasing penalties and by forcing foreign nations to make public any stock ownership or interest in American firms.

Specific evidence which led to the grand jury investigation, Foreman Lawrence J. Sobel said, dealt with operations between certain undisclosed American companies and persons and certain foreign companies and persons. These, he added, resulted in severe shortages of a vital raw material in the United States for military eqipment.

German stockowners in American firms registered ownership with Swiss banks in an effort to evade their identity, Mr. Sobel said. Through patent and cross-patent arrangements which German companies had with American firms, he added, vital chemical formulas and basic materials had been kept from American industry, thus interfering with production prior to Pearl Harbor.

Mr. Johnson said copies of the presentment would be sent to President Roosevelt and Members of Congress.

High Court Again Bars Plea Of Ward Against WLB Order

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP)—The Supreme Court declined again today to interfere with a lower court decision that courts neither can review nor enforce War Labor Board orders.

Without comment, the tribunal turned down an appeal of Montgovery Ward & Company from a ruling by the District of Columbia Court of Appeals. The latter court held that WLB actions are administrative and "at most" simply advisory to the President.

The WLB, in case its orders are disregarded, turns cases over to the President for action.

The mail-order firm contended the WLB exceeded its statutory powers in issuing orders involving union maintenance, dues check-off, and grievance machinery for employees at four Ward stores in Detroit, and one each in Jamaica, N. Y., and Denver, Colo.

The Supreme Court previously at this term had rejected an appeal by a group of trucking companies from a similar decision by the Court of Appeals.

Also for the second time, the Court declined to review a case which posed the question whether the National Labor Relations Act applies to a "local retail department store." The M. E. Blatt Company, Atlantic City, N. J., department store, raised that issue in appealing from a lower court decision that the company was guilty of unfair labor practices in posting a notice advising employees that they did not have to join a union.

In other actions today, the Court: Agreed to review Federal Power Commission orders directing four companies to reduce interstate wholesale rates on natural gas. The cases involve the Colorado-Wyoming Gas, the Colorado Interstate Gas, the Canadian River Gas, and the Panhandle Eastern Pipeline Companies.

Consented to look into an Interstate Commerce Commission order directing an increase of about 33⅓ per cent in intrastate railroad passenger coach fares in Alabama, Kentucky, Tennessee, and North Carolina. The I. C. C. contended that the lower intrastate fares discriminated against interstate travelers paying higher rates.

Rejected, for the second time, an appeal of Mrs. Ann H. P. Kent of Washington for Court intervention in the case of her son, Tyler Kent, who was convicted and imprisoned in Great Britain on a charge of violating the British Official War Secrets Act. Kent was formerly a code clerk in the American Embassy in London.

Lieut. Welles Lewis Killed

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (AP)—Lieut. Wells Lewis, son of novelist Sinclair Lewis and a former wife, Mrs. Grace Hegger Casanova, was killed in action in France Oct. 29, the War Department notified his mother Nov. 13.

What's his name?

He's young, attractive, always getting into jams. Who could it be but that Henry Aldrich? The Aldrich Family is back again. Now heard on a *new day*, on a *new time*, on a *new network!* Hear it every Friday night over your CBS Station, 8:00 P. M.

Philippines-Los Angeles Link Established by Press Wireless

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 14—Commercial radio service between the Philippines and the United States was re-established today with the opening of a Press Wireless circuit direct from the islands to Los Angeles, the first commercial communications link to be put in operation since the Japanese invasion.

The first dispatch, a news message for the United Press, was sent from the point of origin at 5 p. m. Nov. 14 and received in Los Angeles at 4:10 a. m., Nov. 14.

A. Warren Norton, president of Press Wireless, in making announcement of the service, said that it would be identical to that given by the company's mobile station attached to the First Army and now in a liberated area of Belgium and which has been in operation for the press on European battlefields since June 13, seven days after the landing on the Normandy beachhead.

Highly Skilled Crew

The new Pacific communications link will be available to the press and radio networks for news and radiophoto material and was made possible by action of the Federal Communications Commission, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the Board of War Communications.

Operating the Pacific station which has equipment similar to that of the mobile transmitter in Belgium is a highly skilled crew of Press Wireless engineers and other technicians especially trained for their war theater tasks. The transmitter and other units can be quickly moved to new locations as required or directed by the War Theater Command.

Four men from the New York area and five from the Los Angeles area make up the Press Wireless group in the Pacific.

Personnel of Two Units

The New York men are: Chester Ford, assistant station manager, Little Neck, L. I.; Robert Christian, radiotelegraphist, Brooklyn; Edward Cykewick, radiotelegraphist, Valley Stream, Long Island; Joseph Petta, radiotelegraphist, Brooklyn.

The California men are: Harvey Edward Stovall, manager, Gardena, Calif.; George Robert Luckey, chief engineer, Baldwin Park, Calif.; Forrest Abbott Bartlett, engineer, Gardena; Edward Forrester Branch, radiotelegraphist, Pasadena, Calif.; William Keith Watson, radiotelegraphist, Arcadia, Calif.

Claim That Beer Has Bread Nutrients Cut From Ads of Western Brewers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14—A group of brewers, reprimanded by the Federal Trade Commission, have agreed to cease advertising that beer is a valuable human fuel in today's high-speed war effort.

The group includes 13 member companies of the Minnesota Brewers Association, which also agreed to stop representing beer as having the nutritional ingredients of bread.

The Commission, after investigation, found it is necessary to drink "relatively large amounts of beer to obtain the nutrients and calories obtained by what would to a workingman be a relatively small amount of white bread."

The food value of beer was studied at length by Congress at the time it relegalized alcoholic beverages in the early days of the Roosevelt Administration.

Announcing the signing of the stipulation, the Trade Commission said the brewers had agreed to cease from "representing that beer possesses the nutritional ingredients of bread; that it is a valuable human fuel in today's high-speed war effort or for any other type of work, or that it is so recognized by medical authorities, or that it furnishes that residue of energy needed to meet the demand for greater speed or longer hours of work, or that it will enable one to work efficiently at higher speed or will give him greater endurance."

The stipulation was also signed by the Brewers Association's advertising agency, David, Inc., of Saint Paul, Minn.

Suit Dismissed

CHICAGO, Nov. 14 (AP)—Federal Judge John P. Barnes yesterday dismissed the suit of Montgomery Ward & Co. which sought to nullify a National War Labor Board order providing arbitration between the company and the United Mail Order, Warehouse and Retail Employees Union, Congress of Industriall Organizations.

The company had asked a declaratory judgment, contending the NWLB order was not issued in compilance with the War Labor Disputes Act. The NWLB had appointed Judge William L. Knous of Colorado Supreme Court to arbitrate grievance hearings between the company and the union.

Katharine Cornell Gets Plaque From Fifth Army

U. S. FIFTH ARMY FRONT, Italy, Nov. 14 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark, commander of the United States Fifth Army, November 13 awarded Katharine Cornell a Fifth Army plaque for outstanding service in recognition of the work of the cast of "The Barretts of Wimpole Street."

The citation said performances of the play had been attended by thousands of troops and had "contributed materially to the enhancement of morale."

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'Sing Out, Sweet Land!' at the Colonial—'A Bell for Adano' at the Wilbur

American Folk Song Revue Presented by Theater Guild

By L. A. Sloper

The Theater Guild's entry for a successor to "Oklahoma!" was paraded at the Colonial Theater Monday night. Called "Sing Out, Sweet Land!", it is a pageant of American history in folklore and folk song.

In the nature of its material, it is not another "Oklahoma!" That popular piece, based on an excellent play, contained a modicum of integrated action. The new musical consists of a series of episodes strung together by the adventures of a singing and dancing man, from the days of colonial New England to the present.

Alfred Drake plays this character (Barnaby Goodchild, who seems to be remotely based on Johnny Appleseed) with his usual indefatigable geniality, declining to be restrained by ties domestic, religious or political, wandering amiably but independently through the Revolution and the Winning of the West, up and down the Mississippi, through the Civil War, the spread of Empire, the Industrial Revolution, the boom of the 'twenties, to the present war.

His songs outline the national record—"Yankee Doodle Dandy," "When I Was Single," "Oh, Susanna," "Frankie and Johnny," "Polly Wolly Doodle," "Tenting Tonight," "Bicycle Built for Two," "Heaven Will Protect the Working Girl," "A Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight," "Yes, Sir, She's My Baby." The "Arkansas Traveler" folk tale is also employed at some length.

Mr. Siegmeister has let the songs speak largely for themselves, adding accompaniments which do them no more harm than good. The music is not the outstanding feature of the show. More lively and more entertaining are the dances, arranged by Charles Weidman and Doris Humphrey, and some of the comedy, particularly that contributed by Burl Ives and Bibi Osterwald.

* * *

Aside from these features, the book is weak, and much of the business is tedious. The settings of Albert Johnson and the costumes of Lucinda Ballard are decorative. The production of Leon Leonidoff is remindful in general of Radio City Music Hall. In fact, corny is the word for most of the show.

Looking on the brighter side, consider the work of Burl Ives, a comedian of strong personality and authoritative style. His singing of "Foggy Foggy Dew," with its lyric of sophisticated naïveté, is masterly, and his acting of a steamboat gambler and of a park policeman is smooth and finished. He even gets a good hand for one song which is notably dull in both words and music.

The principal dancing assignments are taken by Peter Hamilton and Irene Hawthorne, but the chief interest of the dance numbers is in the design and vitality of the ensemble and the readily recognized Humphrey - Weidman touches.

* * *

The choruses, especially those sung by the Negro chorus, are stirring. A verse chorus is also used as a continuity device.

Of the 12 scenes, the most effective are those of the Mississippi Steamboat, the Texas Railroad Corral, the City Park, "Five O'Clock Whistle," and the Night Club.

There are several individual performers who, with rather scanty material, add a good deal of entertainment value. Bibi Osterwald, a Texas Guinan type, knows how to put over a song. Alma Kaye is clever in lyrical satire. Philip Coolidge filled a variety of parts, from a Puritan parson to a city slicker. The audience co-operated by hissing him in the latter role. James Westerfield made much of such low-comedy parts as a sentimental Bear Man and a gangster.

The first-night audience was large, well-disposed, and patient.

'Sing Out, Sweet Land!'

A folk song revue by Walter Kerr, staged by Leon Leonidoff; music arranged and conducted, and special music written by Elie Siegmeister; dance directors, Charles Weidman and Doris Humphrey; settings by Albert Johnson, costumes by Lucinda Ballard, verse chorus directed by Arthur Lessac; presented by the Theater Guild at the Colonial Theater for three weeks beginning Nov. 13, 1944. The principals include:

Alfred Drake, Burl Ives, Alma Kaye, Philip Coolidge, Ellen Love, Robert Penn, Michael Fitzmaurice, Juanita Hall, Ted Tiller, Irene Hawthorne, Kules Racine, Carol Hall, Jack McCauley, Lawrence Gilbert, Eleanor Dennis, Bibi Osterwald and James Westerfield

Vandamm

Margaret Dale

In "The Late George Apley" at the Plymouth

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Sing Out, Sweet Land!," a cavalcade of American song from New England Colonial days to the present. Presented by the Theater Guild. Featuring Alfred Drake and Burl Ives. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"The Late George Apley," presented by Max Gordon. Featuring Leo G. Carroll and Janet Beecher. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30. (Last week).

Shubert—"Laffing Room Only!" new Olsen and Johnson musical. Featuring Frank Libuse, Betty Garrett. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"A Bell for Adano," by Paul Osborn. Starring Frederic March, Margo. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday (Nov. 15), and Thursday (Nov. 23), also Saturdays.

Music

Statler Hotel Ballroom—First in the series of Boston Morning Musicales. James Melton, tenor, 11 a. m.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Carnival in Flanders," 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. "Ballerina," 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.

Fenway—"Conspirators," Hedy Lamarr, Paul Henreid, 12:40, 3:30, 6:20, 9:10. "Dark Mountain," Robert Lowery, Ellen Drew, 11:35 a. m., 2:25, 5:15, 8:05.

Keith Memorial—"Irish Eyes are Smiling," June Haver, Dick Haymes and Monty Woolley, 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 6:55, 9:50. "In the Meantime Darling," Jeanne Crain, 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:40, 8:25.

Kenmore—"Two Girls and a Sailor," Jimmy Durante," 2:31, 5:50, 9:09. "Passport to Destiny," 1:15, 4:34, 7:53.

Majestic—"Wilson," Alexander Knox, Charles Coburn, Geraldine Fitzgerald. 10 a. m., 12:44, 3:28, 6:12, 8:56.

Metropolitan—"Our Hearts Were Young and Gay," Gail Russell, Diana Lynn. 10 a. m., 12:35, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55. "National Barn Dance," Jean Heather, Charles Quigley. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:25.

Orpheum—"Barbary Coast Gent," Wallace Beery, Binnie Barnes. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 4, 7:10, 10:30. "Maisie Goes to Reno," Ann Southern. 11:10 a. m., 2:20, 5:40, 8:55.

Paramount—"Conspirators," Hedy Lamarr, Paul Henreid, 10:25 a. m., 1:10, 3:35, 6:40, 9:25. "Dark Mountain," Robert Lowery, Ellen Draw, 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:45, 8:30.

State—"Barbary Coast Gent," Wallace Beery, Binnie Barnes, 1, 4:10, 7:15, 10:25. "Maisie Goes to Reno," Ann Sothern. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:50.

South Station Theater—"Eagle vs. Dragon," "To the Ladies," "Hawaiian Music," "Travel," "Occupations," "National and War News." Continuous 9:30 to midnight.

Uptown—"Wing and a Prayer," Don Ameche, Dana Andrews, 2:35, 6, 9:25. "Atlantic City," Constance Moore, Bradford Taylor, 1:05, 4:30, 8.

Modern—"Atlantic City," Constance Moore, 10:40 a. m., 1:45, 4:50, 8. "Rainbow Island," Dorothy Lamour, Eddie Bracken, 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:15, 6:25, 9:30.

Scollay—"Arsenic and Old Lace," Cary Grant, Raymond Massey, 11 a. m., 2:30, 6, 9:30. "Till We Meet Again," Ray Milland, Barbara Britton, 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

RKO-Boston—"Tall in the Saddle," John Wayne, Ella Raines, 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:30, 7:25, 10:15. Stage Show: 12:25, 3:20, 6:20, 9:15.

Fredric March and Margo In Play From Hersey Novel

By Edwin F. Melvin

An effective play has been fashioned by Paul Osborn from John Hersey's novel, "A Bell for Adano." Some changes in detail have been necessary to bring the narrative within the single setting employed at the Wilbur. But the stage version retains all of the essentials and the general tone of Mr. Hersey's picture of a Sicilian town under Allied occupation and the American officer in command, struggling to set the place on its feet and give its people an understanding of the meaning of democracy. As might be expected, the play also employs the profanity and rough soldier talk which were to be found in the book.

Fredric March, who is starred in the role of the commanding officer, Major Joppolo, brings to the part the mixture of firmness and warmth that it requires. More important, he manages to convey to the audience across the footlights something of the homely but heartening vision of practical democracy that the courageous little major from the Bronx was trying to instill in the inhabitants of the Italian town, a people with whom he felt in sympathy through his own Italian parentage.

* * *

Like the novel, the play introduces the fictional American General Marvin as the chief obstacle to Major Joppolo's success. But he is less conspicuous on the stage than he was in print. He is not seen. Only his voice is heard as he orders a native cart removed from the way of his official car and leaves instructions that all such vehicles are hereafter to be barred from the town. The countermanding of that order in the play as in the book leads to the major's downfall. But it is a downfall that is not without honor. For Major Joppolo, despite his superior's interference, has managed to teach Adano something of a better way of life than the overthrown Fascist system.

The setting for all of the action on the stage is the former mayor's office in the Adano city hall. Into it flock a motley array of Sicilians, former Fascists who are decent at heart and genuinely eager for new ways, a few who are not but pretend that they are, and the poor people of the town who are interested mainly in making a livelihood whoever the rulers may be. Their problems are poured forth to the major and he meets them as best he may.

* * *

Tina, the blonde daughter of the fisherman Tomasino, has not been unduly built up in the play, though she is the chief feminine character. Margo does the role sympathetically and with charm. But it has obvious difficulties. For her friendship with the kindly major seems artificial when their conversations must go forward in his official quarters. And the dramatic description of the tragic end of her fiancé, a harrowing narration, is told by her to the major as she had learned it from the lips of his comrades, a device that doubly removes the action from the stage.

Giuseppe, the interpreter, becomes more important in the play than in the book, partly because of the way the part is written to serve as comic relief and partly because of the lively manner in which it is played by Tito Vuolo. Giovanni, the usher, is set forth by Gilbert Mack as a likable harmless little fellow. Tomasino, the fisherman, has only one or two appearances, but Alexander Granach has the power to make them count. The contribution of Father Pensovechhio, done with ability by Leon Rothier, has been somewhat changed from that in the novel, and now he makes a speech to his fellow citizens informing them of the purposes of the military government.

The two other soldiers and the naval officer who are most concerned with Major Joppolo's rule are well managed. Captain Purvis, in command of the military police, seems a more reprehensible weakling now than he did in the original story. There his written report of the countermanding of the general's order appeared more an excusable matter of routine than it does in the play. Bruce MacFarlane, who has the part, suggests the element of softness in the man's character beneath a surface of apparent good nature.

Sergeant Borth, right-hand man to the major and his warm admirer, is made of sturdier stuff. Everett Sloane plays the role with emphasis not only on his informal manner but on the deeper qualities which make the character admirable. Philip Arthur manages, with the proper light touch, the amusing part of the naval lieutenant, lately of Yale, much impressed with the importance of Navy regulations, but managing nevertheless to secure the bell which the people of Adano long for almost as much as they do for bread.

The play still needs work. The second act now has awkward places and some tedious passages. The third at present seems to be the remnants left from severe cutting. Some rearrangement of the two might be advantageous. But the play as it stands has vitality, color, and, despite objections that might be raised to the language, something worth while to say.

© Columbia

Edward G. Robinson and Ruth Warrick

In "Mr. Winkle Goes to War," opening Wednesday at the Trans-Lux

Barbara Stanwyck and Paul Henreid will have the leads in the screen version of the Broadway play, "The Two Mrs. Carrolls," when it is made by Warner Brothers.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America'; sk	Bob Rhodes' Orchestra	Irish Melodies
3:15 "Tena & Tim"; sk.	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Concert orchestra	News service
3:30 News; Snapshots	Air Express Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	'Smoothies"; trio	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45 Studio program	Music; "Listen, Milady"	'Right to Happiness'; sk	Musical Roundup	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00 Chas. Pelley's Mel-	Air Express; "Lullaby"	Backstage Wife; sketch	"Background for News"	News service
4:15 ody in Sky; Songs	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Jane Cowl, talk	Vaughn Monroe's Or.
4:30 "Life to the Front'	United War Fund	Lorenzo Jones; sketch	Zeb Carver's Orch.	Charlie Barnet's Or.
4:45 Help Wanted; news	'Hop Harrigan"	'Young Widder Brown"	"The Handy Man"	Jimmy Murray, minstrel
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	'Terry and the Pirates'	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News service
5:15 Evelyn Howe, mc	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"Chick Carter"; sketch	Round-Up Time; Cow-
5:30 Notes for Victory	Jack Armstrong; sketch	'Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Superman"; sketch	boy songs
5:45 'Inside MGM'; int.	"Captain Midnight"; sk	"Front Page Farrell"	"Tom Mix"; sketch	News service
6:00 "Page One"; news	Jack Rogers, songs	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Music
6:15 E. C. Hill, news	News; "Whose War"	K. Ivers; Swingcopaters	Sports; Snapshots	Moment Musicale
6:30 Band; "Facts"	'Jerry and Sky'; sketch	"Serenader"; songs	"The Answer Man"	March to Victory
6:45 News; 6:55 J Harsch	Henry J. Taylor, news	Lowell Thomas, news	Music Rendezvous; Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Musical program	J. Mercer's Music Show	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Nelson Eddy, recordings
7:15 Popular music	Musical program	News of the World	Claude Hopkins' Orch.	News service
7:30 American Melody	Concert music	"Everything for the	"Confidentially Yours";	Musical comedy songs
7:45 Hour; soloists	Concert music	Boys"; D. Haymes, mc	"Pictorial History"	Tax program
8:00 'Big Town'; drama	Clifford Prevost, news	Ginny Simms; Edgar	Frank Sinatser, news	News service
8:15 'Big Town'; drama	'Lum & Abner'; sketch	'Cookie' Fairchild's Or	Sunny Skylar Serenade	Concert Melodies
8:30 Theater: Soldier's	The Alan Young Show	"A Date With Judy"; sk	Carmen Cavallero's Or.	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45 Wife; Bill Henry	The Alan Young Show	"A Date With Judy"; sk	Carmen Cavallero's Or.	The Music Hour
9:00 George Burns and	**The Gracie Fields Show**	"Mystery Theater"; dr	Gabriel Heatter, news,	The Music Hour
9:15 Gracie Allen Show	**The Gracie Fields Show**	"Mystery Theater"; dr	"Screen Test Time"	The Music Hour
9:30 "My Best"; drama	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	'Fibber McGee & Molly'	**American Forum of Air**	The Music Hour
9:45 Career in C Major	Dance Orch.; Drama	'Fibber McGee & Molly'	**Tax Problem After War**	Bruins - Chicago Black-
10:00 "Service to the	**Raymond Gram Swing,**	'The Bob Hope Show';	**Beardsley Rumi; others**	hawks hockey game
10:15 Front"; drama	George Hicks Reports	Kay Kyser, guest	United Church Canvass	Bruins-Blackhawks
10:30 Network speaker	'Let Yourself Go'; Mil-	Hildegarde; Luise Rai-	Musical Roundup	News service
10:45 **"Behind Scenes"**	ton Berle, mc; guests	ner; Oscar Levant	Music; Weather	Shep Fields' Orch.
11:00 News; Rideout	News; Sports news	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Jazz Album
11:15 "Unrationed Jam"	Milton George's Orch.	Weather; Bumo Hadley	Radio Newsreel	Jazz Album
11:30 "Casey, Press Pho-	Fishermen's Time	Music You Want	Vaughn Monroe's Or.	Day's End; music
11:45 tographer"; dr.	Musical Moments; News	Music You Want	Vaughn Monroe's Or.	Day's End; News

Wednesday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Musical Alarm Clock	News; "Dress Parade";	Music; Weather; Music	
7:15 News; Herb Lewis	Newscast; Music	Dress Parade; Weather	Nelson Churchill, news	
7:30 Music; News	Air Express Music	Nelson Bragg, news	"Happy Hank"	New England Fellow-
7:45 News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	Revelle Roundup	Musical Clock	ship; religious
8:00 News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	World News Roundup	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Church in the Wildwood	"The Wax Museum"	George & Dixie; News	Musical Timetable
8:30 Carl Moore's Show	Novatones	News commentator	Louise Morgan	Musical Timetable
8:45 Music; News	Music; Newscast	Musical program	Louise Morgan; Weather	Musical Timetable
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	The Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies,
9:15 **'School of the Air';**	The Breakfast Club	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	Quiz program	Scandinavian Melodies,
9:30 **"New Horizons"**	The Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; Music
9:45 WEEI Food Fair	The Breakfast Club	Chet Gaylord, songs	News; "Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; News
10:00 "Valiant Lady"	Dramatic sketch	"Lora Lawton"; sketch	"Yankee Tune Factory"	"Linda's First Love"
10:15 "Light of World"	Drama; Musical variety	Robert St. John, news	"Yankee Tune Factory"	John Kiley, organ
10:30 "Changing World"	Fishermen's program	Studio speaker	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children	Dramatic sketch	Marching Along; Parade	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Mason
11:00 "Amanda"; sketch	"Breakfast at Sardi's";	"Road of Life"; sketch	Arthur Gaeth, news	"Voice of Experience"
11:15 "Second Husband"	Music; interviews	"Rosemary"; sketch	New England Cupboard	"Mystery Melody" with
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	Gil Martyn, news	"Now Voyager"; drama	'Happy Joe and Ralph'	John Kiley, organist
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"; sk.	Jack Berch's Boys	"David Harum"; sketch	Imogene Wolcott; duet	News service
12:00 Kate Smith Speaks	Glamour Manor, star-	News; Marvin Behrens,	Boake Carter, news	Dude Ranch
12:15 "Big Sister"; sk.	ring Cliff Arquette	Musical program	News service	Dude Ranch; News
12:30 "Helen Trent"; sk.	Farm and Homemakers	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Farm and Homemakers	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking, news	"The Wax Museum"	Lester Smith, news	Italian melodies
1:15 "Ma Perkins"; sk.	"Off the Record"	"The Way Museum"	"Perry's House Party"	Words and Music
1:30 B. Flynn, news	"Off the Record"	Luncheon With Salvy	Vincent Lopez's Orch.	Religious program
1:45 'The Goldbergs'; sk	Fishermen's program	Carl Caruso, news	American Women's Jury	Religious prm.; News
2:00 Serial drama	WHDH Studio Orch.	'Guiding Light'; drama	Lester Smith, news	Sports comments
2:15 "Two on a Clue"	Mystery Chef; food	'Today's Children'; sk.	Yankee Kitchen	Sports; Music; News
2:30 Serial drama	State Education Dept.	"Woman in White"; sk.	Yankee Kitchen	Sports program
2:45 "Perry Mason"; sk	Newscast	Hymn recital	"Real Stories"; drama	"Melody Moments"
3:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America'; sk	Color Problem; speakers	Irish melodies
3:15 "Tena & Tim"; sk	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Concert orchestra	News service
3:30 News; Snapshots	"Beautiful Music"	Pepper Young's Family	Vocal Rhythm Trio	"Cowboy Jamboree"
3:45 Parade; Studio prm.	"Beautiful Music"	Right to Happiness; sk.	Musical Roundup	"Cowboy Jamboree"
4:00 Dorothy Myles, Mel-	Air Express; Lullabies	Backstage Wife; sketch	Walter Compton, news	News service
4:15 ody in Sky; Songs	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Jane Cowl, talk	Al Donahue's Orch.
4:30 Studio program	Westbrook Van Voorhis	Lorenzo Jones; sketch	Sports comments	Sonny Dunham's Orch.
4:45 Help Wanted; News	"Hop Harrigan"; sk.	Young Widder Brown	"The Handy Man"	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00 Five O'Clock Fol-	Terry and the Pirates;	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Sammy Kaye's Or
5:15 lies; E. Howe, mc	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"Chick Carter"; sketch	Round-Up Time; songs
5:30 Notes for Victory	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill"; sk	"Superman"; sketch	Round-Up Time; songs
5:45 'Inside MGM'; int.	"Captain Midnight"; sk	'Front Page Farrell'; sk	"Tom Mix"; sketch	News service
6:00 Comment; News	Jack Rogers, songs	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Music
6:15 Lynn Murray's Or.	Newscast; Music	K. Ivers; Swingcopaters	Sports; Snapshots	Moment Musicale
6:30 Band; "Facts"	'Jerry and Sky'	"Pleasure Parade"	"The Answer Man"	March to Victory
6:45 News; 6:55 J Harsch	Henry J. Taylor, news	Lowell Thomas, news	Music Rendezvous; dr.	Frank Fallon, sports
7:00 'I Love a Mystery'	"Scramby Amby"; quiz	Johnny Mercer's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Lily Pons, songs
7:15 Popular music	"Scramby Amby"; quiz	News of the World	Louise Morgan; Dance	News service
7:30 'Easy Aces'; sketch	'The Lone Ranger'; dr.	Dick Preston, songs	Radio Newsreel	Irish-American ama-
7:45 'Easy Aces'; sketch	'The Lone Ranger'; dr.	John Barry, comments	Hal Aloma's Orch.	teur hour; songs
8:00 Jack Carson Show	Clifford Prevost, news	"Mr. and Mrs. North";	Cecil Brown, news	News service
8:15 Jack Carson Show	Lum 'n' Abner; sketch	comedy mystery drama	Sunny Skylar Serenade	Concert hour; songs
8:30 Drama with Jean	"My Best Girls"; drama	Carol Bruce; E Howard;	Stop That Villain; quiz;	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45 Hersholt; News	"My Best Girls"; drama	Henny Youngman, mc	Joe Reichman's Orch.	"Hatch the Day"; dr.
9:00 Frank Sinatra, gst;	Network program	Eddie Cantor show;	Gabriel Heatter, news	**Classical Album: Grieg,**
9:15 Alec Templeton	Network program	**Leonard Sues, trumpet**	"Screen Test"	**Concerto in A Minor**
9:30 "Which Is Which";	Freddie Slack's Orch.	"Mr. District Attorney"	"The Cisco Kid"; drama	**Classical Album: Grieg,**
9:45 Quiz; guests	Dance orchestra; drama	"Mr. District Attorney"	"The Cisco Kid"; drama	**Concerto in A Minor**
10:00 **Moments in Music:**	**Raymond Gram Swing**	Kay Kyser's College of	**Sumner Welles, com'nt**	News service
10:15 **"Pagliacci"**	Ted Malone, talk	Musical Knowledge	**Capt. Ed Rickenbacker**	Merle Pitt's Orch.
10:30 **Nelson Eddy; Rob's**	The Symphonette, with	Kay Kyser's College of	Musical Roundup	Del Courtney's Orch.
10:45 **Armbruster's Or.**	M. Piastro, conductor	Musical Knowledge	Parade; Music; Weather	Dean Hudson's Orch.
11:00 News; Rideout	News; Sports news	News; Elmer N. Eddy	News service	Duke Ellington's Orch.
11:15 "Unrationed Jam"	Milton George's Or.	Weather; Bump Hadley	Art Kassel's Orch.	Horace Heidt's Orch.
11:30 Elgar's "Sea Pic-	Fishermen's program	**Hopkins Presents: Home**	Shep Field's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45 tures"; M. Paulee	Dance orchestra; News	**Came the Steed**	Carl Ravazza's Orch.	Day's End; News

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

SHAMROCKING THE TOWN!

2nd WEEK

JUNE HAVER DICK HAYMES MONTY WOOLLEY

Damon Runyon's

"IRISH EYES ARE SMILING"

in TECHNICOLOR

"I can think of no more pleasant pastime for the next hour or two than to stop in at the Keith Memorial and see 'Irish Eyes'."

ELINOR HUGHES, Boston Herald

"A honey of a picture!"

PEGGY DOYLE, Record

and "IN THE MEANTIME, DARLING"

RKO KEITH MEMORIAL

LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM

Boors Orpheum 9:15 a. m.
Open: State 11:15 a. m.

M-G-M's Terrific Western Thriller!

WALLACE BEERY

"BARBARY COAST GENT"

with

BINNIE BARNES JOHN CARRADINE

TWO M-G-M HITS IN ONE BIG SHOW

Fun and Kisses!

"MAISIE GOES TO RENO"

starring

ANN SOTHERN

John Hodiak • Tom Drake

NOW! METROPOLITAN

Gail RUSSELL • Diana LYNN

'Our Hearts Were Young & Gay'

plus: "THE NATIONAL BARN DANCE"

PARAMOUNT: FENWAY

Hedy LAMARR • Paul HENREID

"THE CONSPIRATORS"

Plus "DARK MOUNTAIN"

XETER (KEN 7067)

CARNIVAL IN FLANDERS

(LA KERMESSE HEROIQUE)

BALLERINA

In French with English Titles

BOSTON (Kenmore Sq.)

KENMORE AIR CONDITIONED 777 BEACON ST.

THE Ship Shapely Musical Two Girls and a Sailor

PASSPORT TO DESTINY

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY KIR. 4580 HARVARD SQ.

CARMEN MIRANDA DON AMECHE WILLIAM BENDIX

GREENWICH VILLAGE

Ladies of Washington

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

JORDAN HALL — TICKETS Including Stage

SUN. 3:30 KAPELL

SZIGETI, Violinist. SUN. AFT., NOV. 26

PIANO SERIES—6 SUN. AFTS.

Kapell, Rubinstein, Serkin, Sanroma, Luboshutz & Nemenoff, Smeterlin

$8.55, $11.40, $14.25

Aaron Richmond offices, 208 Pierce Bldg.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A ROARING HIT."—Time Magazine

BLOOMER GIRL

—HAROLD ARLEN—E. Y. HARBURG, Songs

CELESTE HOLM MARGARET DOUGLAS JOAN McCRACKEN DAVID BROOKS

DOOLEY WILSON MABEL TALIAFERRO MATT BRIGGS

SHUBERT Theatre, West 44th St. CI. 6-5990

Evgs. 8:30—Mon. thru Thur. $1.20 to $5.40; Fri. & Sat. $1.20 to $6. Tax Incl. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

BROCK PEMBERTON presents

FRANK FAY in HARVEY

A New Comedy by MARY CHASE with JOSEPHINE HULL

Directed by ANTOINETTE PERRY

48th ST. THEATRE, E. of B'way. BR. 9-4566

Evs. 8:40, $1.20 to 4.20 tax incl. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

BUY MORE WAR BONDS

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"DAZZLING . . . GORGEOUS."—Brown, Sun.

Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present

HATS OFF TO ICE

75c, $1.25 and $1.65 Plus Tax

Sat. Eves. Only: 75c to $2.40 Plus Tax

Eves. 8:40. Sun. 8:15. No Mon. Perf.

Mats. Wed., Sat. 2:40; Sun. 3. Mail Orders

CENTER THEA., Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474

RODGERS and HAMMERSTEIN present

Mady CHRISTIANS Oscar HOMOLKA

in JOHN van DRUTEN'S

I REMEMBER MAMA

from Kathryn Forbes' "Mama's Bank Account"

with JOAN TETZEL

MUSIC BOX, 45 Street, W. of Broadway. CI. 6-4636

Eves. 8:35 Sharp. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:35 Sharp

THE THEATRE GUILD presents

(In association with Jack H. Skirball)

JACOBOWSKY AND THE COLONEL

The FRANZ WERFEL-S. N. BEHRMAN COMEDY

Staged by ELIA KAZAN

LOUIS CALHERN—OSCAR KARLWEIS

MARIANNE STEWART

MARTIN BECK Thea., 45 West of 8th Avenue

Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Thurs. and Sat. at 2:30

6th Year! A PERFECT COMEDY —Atkinson, Times

LIFE WITH FATHER

ARTHUR MARGETSON & NYDIA WESTMAN

EMPIRE Theatre, B'way & 40th St. PE. 6-9540

Evgs. 8:40. Matinees, WED. and SAT., 2:40.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

THE THEATRE GUILD'S MUSICAL HIT

OKLAHOMA!

Music by RICHARD RODGERS

Book and Lyrics by OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN 2d

Directed by ROUBEN MAMOULIAN

Dances by AGNES de MILLE

BETTY GARDE HARRY STOCKWELL JOSEPH BULOFF EVELYN WYCKOFF

ST. JAMES Theatre, 44th West of Broadway

Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thursday & Saturday 2:30

"A simple story that strikes deep into the lives of our times."—E. C. Sherburne.—The Christian Science Monitor.

ROSE FRANKEN'S Comedy Hit

SOLDIER'S WIFE

with MARTHA SCOTT & MYRON McCORMICK

GOLDEN, W. 45. CI. 6-6740. Mail Orders Filled

Evgs. 8:40. $1.20-3.60, tax inc. Mats. Wed., Sat. 2:40

SEATS SELLING 12 WEEKS IN ADVANCE

CHERYL CRAWFORD presents

MIRIAM HOPKINS

VICTOR JORY

A new play by SAMSON RAPHAELSON

THE PERFECT MARRIAGE

BARRYMORE Thea., 47th West of Broadway

Evgs. 8:30 Mats. Wed., Sat. & Thanksgiving 2:30

"A dramatic thunderbolt."—Winchell

LILLIAN HELLMAN'S NEW PLAY

CORNELIA OTIS SKINNER DENNIS KING DUDLEY DIGGES

THE SEARCHING WIND

FULTON, W. 46. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

June HAVER • Dick HAYMES • Monty WOOLLEY

'IRISH EYES ARE SMILING'

A 20th Century-Fox Picture In Technicolor!

PLUS ON STAGE—RAY BOLGER • GRACIE BARRIE

WALTER NILSSON • CARR BROTHERS

BUY MORE BONDS ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St.

"Brilliant . . . a genuine motion picture achievement."—Tribune

ARTHUR Presents The Rainbow

"Powerful"—Times

and STANLEY 4th Week! 7th Ave. bet. 42d & 41st Sts.

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL

50th St. & 6th Ave.

Greer Garson • Walter Pidgeon

in Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's

"MRS. PARKINGTON"

Edw. Arnold-Agnes Moorehead-C. Kollaway

Spectacular Stage Presentation

1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4600

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (STAGE)

PLYMOUTH LAST 7 TIMES | EVES. 8:30 | MAT. THURS.

MAX GORDON Presents "THE LATE GEORGE APLEY"

by JOHN P. MARQUAND-GEO. S. KAUFMAN

A Play of American Life Based on Mr. Marquand's Pulitzer Prize Novel

Staged by Mr. Kaufman • Settings by Stewart Chaney

SHUBERT • Eves. 8:30—Mat. Tom'w

SEATS NOW AT BOX OFFICE THROUGH SAT. DEC. 9

OLSEN & JOHNSON "LAFFING ROOM ONLY"

Staged by JOHN MURRAY ANDERSON

WILBUR Eves. 8:30—Mat. Tom'w

LELAND HAYWARD presents

FREDRIC MARCH in A Bell for Adano

by PAUL OSBORN

Based on JOHN HERSEY'S Best-Selling Novel with MARGO

PLYMOUTH 2 Wks. Beg. Mon., Nov. 20 Seats Thurs.

JOHN GOLDEN presents (PRIOR TO NEW YORK)

LAUGHING WATER

By PHOEBE and HENRY EPHRON

with a Distinguished Cast of 45 including

Evelyn VARDEN Ann ANDREWS Harry BANNISTER

EVES.: $3.00, 2.40, 1.80, 1.20; MATS.: Thurs. & Sat., $2.40, 1.80, 1.20 (Tax Incl.)

COLONIAL • TONIGHT AT 8:30

THE THEATRE GUILD presents A NEW MUSICAL

Sing Out, Sweet Land!

By WALTER KERR

with ALFRED DRAKE

Evenings: $1.20 to $4.20 Tax Inc. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. $1.20 to $3.00

'A Bell for Adano'

At the Wilbur—Play by Paul Osborn based on the novel by John Hersey, presented by Leland Hayward, starring Fredric March and featuring Margo. H. C. Potter directed. The Motleys designed costumes and scenery. William Richardson supervised the lighting. The cast:

Major Victor Joppolo ..... Fredric March
Sergeant Leonard Borth ..... Everett Sloane
Giovanni Zito ..... Gilbert Mack
Giuseppe Ribaudo ..... Tito Vuolo
Cacopardo ..... Silvio Minciotti
Craxi ..... Joe Verdi
Father Pensovechhio ..... Leon Rothier
Margherita ..... Miriam Goldina
Carmelina ..... Alma Ross
Laura Sofia ..... Florence Aquino
Gargapo ..... Harold J. Stone
Tina ..... Margo
Captain Purvis ..... Bruce MacFarlane
Sergeant Frank Prapani ..... Jack Arnold
Corporal Chuck Schultz ..... Fred Barton
Colonel George Middleton ..... Harry Selby
Bellanco ..... Michael Vallon
D'Arpa ..... Mario Badolati
Spinnato ..... Doreen McLean
Pietro Afronti ..... Albert Raymo
Carlo Erba ..... Charles Mayer
Basile Giovanni ..... J. Scott Smart
Mayor Nasta ..... Rolfe Sedan
Joe Pollock ..... Clark Poth
Tomasino ..... Alexander Granach
Lieutenant Livingston ..... Phil Arthur
Bill Munroe ..... Rex King

'Lady' Prospects Dim

"A Lady of ?," the musical which has been announced for a Christmas engagement in Boston, now seems unlikely to arrive. According to the New York Times, the show is going to Philadelphia for three weeks, beginning Dec 4, with a Christmas week premiere in Manhattan in prospect.

Welcome... George and Gracie

... and

ew President of Bates Urges 'Grads' to Start Businesses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEWISTON, Maine, Nov. 14—College graduates can make a real contribution to the postwar business world by founding and developing businesses of their own, thus keeping the American competitive system in existence, declared Dr. Charles F. Phillips in his inaugural address as President of Bates College today.

Colorful inaugural ceremonies were witnessed by representatives from New England colleges, schools and alumni societies. Dr. George B. Cutten, President Emeritus of Colgate University, alma mater of the new Bates President, was the other principal speaker.

More college graduates should go into business for themselves, said Dr. Phillips, who pointed out the dangers of monopoly of industry by a few large firms. Big business, the educator continued, can be subjected to Government control, "but this in itself is dangerous."

Dr. Charles F. Phillips

Inaugurated today as President of Bates College, Lewiston, Maine.

Wants to See Competition

"I believe that Government control should be kept to a minimum," Dr. Phillips said, "and that we should depend largely upon the second device, which is competition. Because as long as each big business has enough competition, we can be quite sure that price agreements cannot be reached, that many firms will continue their search for cost-saving methods, and that the advantages of such cost reductions will be passed on to the public.

"But to maintain a system which is predominantly competitive, rather than basically one of Government control, there is need for a constant stream of new businesses," he stated. "A postwar competitive economy will remain strong only so long as new firms are constantly in the growing stage to replace the older ones."

Commenting on the advantages of college graduates "being their own boss," Dr. Phillips made it clear he was not thinking in terms of money. "Rather than money, I am thinking of the greater feeling of independency and of achievement they will get out of building their own firms.

"I am thinking of the over-all training they will get, since operating their own firm will force them to know all phases of the business," said Dr. Phillips—"a training which is frequently lacking in a highly specialized Big Business. I am thinking of the fun they will have in being their own boss. And finally, I am thinking of the real contribution they can make in keeping the American competitive system in existence.

"And it is important to note," he concluded, "that all of these advantages come from the successful operation of a single corner grocery store or of a small factory as much as they do from the activities of those more gifted individuals who go on to more large-scale operation."

Deplores Regimentation

Striking a similar note, Dr. Cutten stressed the need to restore free competition in American life as contrasted with the "security and regimentation advocated by social planners."

"What is the mission of the modern college as it faces this situation?" asked Dr. Cutten. "It is to teach students that competition is one of the first laws of life," he said. "It is to give every student an opportunity to become strong through competition. It is to tell them that the mature economy theory is a false doctrine.

"We are just announcing," said Dr. Cutten, "a vast unexplored territory with myriads of worlds to conquer. We are facing the east not the west; the sun is just peeping over the horizon. It is daybreak not sunset.

"Those connected with the modern college know better than any others that our knowledge of the world, our understanding of life, and our development and use of mentality are so limited because so new that the burden of education is almost overwhelming," he stated.

We shall gather the young with their optimism and enthusiasm, we shall show them new fields of adventure and enterprise, we shall encourage them to independence and freedom and self-direction," said Dr. Cutten.

Norseman Air Service Plans To Serve N. E.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 14 (AP)—The formation of Norseman Air Transport, an organization of men serving in various capacities in the Army Air Forces and the Air Transport Command, and the group's desire to operate a New England air line, was announced here today.

The announcement followed the filing of briefs with the Civil Aeronautics Board in Washington in support of an application for an airline covering about 2,500 miles of routes touching more than 50 New England and New York State towns.

The Board will consider this and 33 other New England applications at hearings starting Dec. 4.

Norseman Air Transport plans include the use of veterans in all operating positions possible and participation in ownership of the concern by each veteran employed.

A young Army lieutenant, now based in New England, Robert G. Averill of Longmeadow, Mass., is the concern's executive officer.

Lieutenant Averill, a bomber navigator, disclosed that Norseman Air Transport was quietly organized over two years ago and has been entirely in the hands of servicemen although three Connecticut businessmen were asked to furnish financial assistance and business experience.

About 30 servicemen, ranging in rank from private to lieutenant, already have signed up as partners in the concern, each agreeing to invest a minimum amount. They include pilots, mechanics and other ground crewmen. Most of them are New Englanders, but all sections of the country are represented.

They hope to obtain equipment from surplus government stock and have set 34 aircraft as their first-year goal. They plan to equip all planes for amphibious landings and to make water landings in 29 cities, including Providence, R. I., and New London.

The group has its headquarters here, and major cities it proposes to serve include Springfield, Worcester, and Boston in Massachusetts, Manchester, Nashua and Concord in New Hampshire, Portland, Lewiston and Waterville in Maine, Montpelier, Rutland and Burlington in Vermont and Albany, Schenectady and Rochester in New York.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats and Fats—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through Z8 and A5 through P5 now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change. No more red stamps will be validated until Dec. 3.

Canned Goods—Blue stamps A8 through Z5, and also A5 through W5 in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid, good indefinitely. No more blue stamps then until Dec. 1.

Sugar—Stamps 30 through 33 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp 34, good for five pounds, will become valid Nov. 16; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

Issuance of sugar for home canning ended Oct. 31. A new program for home canning will be announced Jan. 1.

Fuel Oil—Aug. 31, 1945, last day for Period Four and Period Five coupons of 1943-44 issue. Period I coupons of 1944-45 issue now valid. All coupons worth 10 gallons a unit.

Gasoline—No. A13 coupons for four gallons each now valid; expire Dec. 21.

Serially numbered B4, B5, C4 and C5 coupons now good for five gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1, 2, and 3 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Good indefinitely.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration bookholders. "A" bookholders now eligible for used tires. Tubes now ration free.

Bay State Veteran Airmen

Official United States Army Corps

Officers With Troop Planes on Four Invasions

Seated on the door of a C-47 troop-carrier aircraft, Lieut. Col. Arthur E. Tappan of Brookline, Mass., pilot, is shown with Lieut. George E. Miller of Brookline, navigator. They were together in the African, Sicilian, French, and Dutch invasions. Lieutenant Colonel Tappan has returned to the United States for rest and reassignment.

Waacs in Paris Operating The 'Generals' Switchboard'

War Activities of New England

Operating the "Generals' Switchboard" on the top floor of a Paris hotel, eight Waacs are on duty under the supervision of a Greater Boston telephone expert, Pfc. Sally MacCaffrey of Jamaica Plain, according to a dispatch from Army Headquarters in France today.

Used by the high command of Allied Armies, Corps and Divisions, the switchboard is manned by three shifts of Waacs. These girls, who were flown from England four months ago and then located in the basement of a ruined French chateau, say that "Generals are the best Army bosses."

Two other New England Waacs, former telephone operators in civilian life, now on the "Generals' Switchboard," are Corporal Charlotte Smith of Fairhaven and Pfc. Leone Hooper of Winthrop, Maine.

Helicopter Test

After manufacturing helicopter rotar blades for more than a year, the employees of the Hedstrom Union Company in Fitchburg will see the blades in use next Friday when an Army Air Forces Sikorsky R-4 helicopter will make its first test flight in Massachusetts at Crocker Field, Fitchburg.

The helicopter will be flown from Bridgeport, Conn., to the Massachusetts city by Capt. J. E. Beighle, Army Air Forces flight officer at Sikorsky Aircraft Division of the United Aircraft Corporation.

Maritime Talks

Four talks on maritime subjects will be given in Massachusetts by Commander Franklin A. Manuel, chief marine engineer of the Massachusetts Maritime Academy in Hyannis. Capt. Claude A. Bassett, school superintendent, announced today.

First lecture will be given by Commander Manuel at Yarmouth High School on Nov. 15, where he will speak on "Modern Engineering." Other dates are Nov. 21 at Bridgewater State Teachers College in Bridgewater; Dec. 1, the Coast Guard Auxiliary at Wood's Hole, and Dec. 8 at Dighton High School.

Negro Air Crew

First class of Negro Air Crew members was graduated recently at the Midland Air Field in Texas, an Army announcement states. Completing an 18 weeks course, the airmen have been trained in aerial gunnery, navigation, camouflage, identification and bombardment.

Robert S. Payton of Boston was commissioned a second lieutenant as was Marcus L. Gitten, former Mechanics Art High School athlete. Those graduating as Flight Officers were Roland A. Webber, Clifford E. Mosley both of Boston and Robert S. Lawrence of Ballardvale.

Awarded D. F. C.

Six New England fliers with the 15th Army Air Force have been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross, according to an announcement today from the War Department.

They are First Lieutenants Patrick J. Faherty of Quincy, William M. Taussig of Belmont; Second Lieutenants George H. Calvert of Somerville, Anthony J. Carvalho of New Bedford, George C. McCleary of Malden and Sergeant Robert N. Hoffman of Fall River.

New Gas Mask

Protection in chemical warfare for soldiers with head injuries is announced by Col. Lester W. Hurd, commander of the Boston Chemical Warfare Procurement District, today. A gas mask, he states, has been developed allowing it to be used in such cases where the standard issue is not suited. This mask, which was developed at the Chemical Warfare Service Development Laboratory at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is now in production at the Firestone Rubber and Latex Products Company, Fall River.

Noted Americans Urged as Models For New Citizens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, Nov. 14—Courses in democracy and world citizenship in public and private schools and colleges to memorialize such Americans as Wendell L. Willkie, Alfred E. Smith, Louis D. Brandeis, and George Washington Carver were advocated here today by Dr. Alexander Brin of Boston, editor and publisher of the Jewish Advocate and member of the Massachusetts Advisory Board of Education.

In a speech before the Portland Rotary Club, Dr. Brin said that educational institutions should stress the achievements of such men as representative of the best in American character and intellect.

"America is magnificent," he said, "because it is the world's best place to give purely human qualities a chance to succeed. From the humblest station in life, the most obscure men and women have risen from poverty and simplicity to render great service to the nation and mankind.

"No civilization can rise higher than the individuals who comprise it. The hope of our civilization rests today, as it has always rested, on the character of the individual. The time has come when all of us must look beyond our limited horizons to the world about us."

Post Office Plans For Auction Sale

Widespread failure of the public to properly wrap and address packages to members of the armed forces was brought to public attention today by announcement of the semi-annual public auction of unclaimed parcel post packages Thursday at the South Postal Annex on Dorchester Avenue.

Many of the packages, from the nature of the contents, had apparently been mailed to men or women in the service, but could not be delivered because the address was not correct, or had been torn off the parcel, and there was no return address shown on the package, according to postal authorities.

Several packages also were wrapped so poorly that they were crushed or the wrapper torn. Prospective bidders on the goods as well as "bargain hunters" may inspect the offerings at the South Postal Annex Wednesday and the auction will be held Thursday, according to Postmaster Patrick J. Connelly.

Y. W. C. A. to Observe Fellowship Week

Women's Activities

Miss Margaret E. Forsyth, newly appointed head of the Foreign Division of the National Y. W. C. A. Board, will be in Boston tomorrow and Cambridge on Thursday to take part in the two local Associations' celebrations of World Fellowship Week. The observance of World Fellowship Week takes on special significance this year, for 1944 marks the 50th anniversary of the founding of the World's Y. W. C. A. in which 50 Y. W. C. A.'s are united.

Miss Forsyth is to be guest speaker tomorrow evening on the Boston Association's program held in the Chatterbox Lounge. The Lounge will be transformed for the occasion into a gay "Café des Nations." Headlining its floor show will be Maria Cardenas, niece of the former President of Mexico and a well-known dancer. Another star will be Able Seaman Harry Barnes of the British Navy, who comes from an English music hall family and was playing in London music halls before the war. Lillian Lee will represent the Younger Girls' Department with a group of Chinese folk songs. The finale of the floor show will be an interpretation of the United Nations on Parade by the Modern Dance Studio Group assisted by the Copley Singers of the Industrial Girls' Department.

The Membership Committee headed by Mrs. Richard Ehrlich and Miss Dorothy Carr will be hostesses, assisted by girls of different nationalities dressed in the costumes of their or their parents' former homelands.

The Cambridge Y. W. C. A.'s celebration in which Miss Forsyth will take part is scheduled for Thursday at 8 p. m. Members of its various clubs will also contribute to the evening's entertainment, and Dr. Albert P. Norris will show his color pictures of Guatemala.

The committee in charge of this meeting includes Mrs. Henry J. Cadbury, Mrs. Hubert L. Clark, Mrs. Edward Ingraham, Mrs. Edward C. Jeffrey, Mrs. G. Sidney Phelps, Mrs. Frederick G. White, Mrs. William M. Tanner, and Mrs. Lynde W. Tucker.

Diocese Auxiliary

The Woman's Auxiliary of the Diocese of Massachusetts will observe its 67th anniversary with meetings at 10:30 a. m. and 2 p. m. in St. Paul's Cathedral. Preacher at the morning communion service will be the Rev. Henry Bradford Washburn, Executive Secretary of the Army and Navy Commission.

In the afternoon, the Rev. Richard S. M. Emrich will speak on the life and influence of the late Eva Downing Corey, who was for 20 years President of the Women's Division of the Episcopal Diocese.

A memorial fund in Miss Corey's honor will be presented at the morning service. A reception and tea will close the program. Guest of honor will be the Rev. Albert N. Roberts, sub-dean of the Theological Seminary in Porto Alegre, southern Brazil.

Pach Bros.

Miss Margaret E. Forsyth

Head of the Foreign Division of the National Y. W. C. A., who will speak in Boston and Cambridge this week.

'Rumtique' Sale

Everything from antique vases to fresh pumpkins, squash, and apples will go on sale at Horticultural Hall tomorrow at 10 a. m. for the benefit of the New England Farm and Garden Association's shop at 39 Newbury Street. This shop provides a market for the handiwork and kitchen products of country women throughout the region. Articles donated for the sale should be delivered to the Hall today.

Assisting Mrs. John H. Cunningham, chairman of the sale, are Mrs. Hubert L. Carter, Mrs. James D. Colt, Mrs. Irving C. Wright, and Mrs. Charles F. Rowley. Mrs. Harold Plimpton and Mrs. Walter Merriam Pratt have charge of the fruit and vegetable table.

Wednesday Programs

Dartmouth Women's Club—The Rev. William English, pastor of the Congregational Church in Norwood and a Dartmouth graduate, will be guest speaker on a Scholarship Day program at the Hotel Vendome.

Child Study Group of Auburndale—Miss Lois Lawry will address the group at the home of Mrs. William N. Woodland, 4 Ware Road, 8 p. m. Mrs. Keith C. Parris is co-hostess.

Marblehead Garden Club—"Birding With a Color Camera" will be the subject of a talk by Dr. John B. May, former State Ornithologist and Director of the Massachusetts Audubon Society; at 9 Chestnut Street, Salem, 2:30 p. m.

D. A. R.—The Col. Thomas Gardner Chapter will meet for dinner at the Hotel Kenmore, 6 p. m. A playlet, "The Golden Ball," written by Mrs. Frank L. Nason, will be given at 7:45 p. m. The Old South Chapter will have luncheon and a penny sale at the Foodcraft Shop, the sale in charge of Mrs. Herbert L. Graham.

Sinatra Concert Nov. 26

Symphony Hall will be the setting for the concert debut of Frank Sinatra, singer, Nov. 26 at 8:30 p. m. Arthur Fiedler and an orchestra will play the accompaniments and present new arrangements of popular tunes. Mr. Sinatra will sing many of the songs he has sung over the radio and in movie theaters, including his own composition "This Love of Mine."

Public Welfare Loan Sought

A loan of $550,000 to balance the budget of Boston's Department of Public Welfare was sought by Mayor Tobin yesterday in a message to the City Council—the first since the Mayor was elected Governor of Massachusetts.

The Council gave the Mayor's message a first reading and voted to give it a second and final reading at the Council meeting two weeks from yesterday.

In requesting the loan, Mayor Tobin said the Welfare Department had overestimated the amount it would receive during the year from Federal grants to help defray the cost of old-age assistance and aid to dependent children. He urged a bond issue or certificates of indebtedness to raise the fund.

The Mayor said that in order to balance the welfare budget it would be necessary to raise $434,560 to meet old-age assistance requirements and $137,298 for aid to dependent children. He said that $100,000 transferred recently at his request from the Soldiers' Relief Department has still left a large deficit in the welfare budget.

The Council also adopted an order requesting the Election Commissioners, with the Mayor's approval, to grant "additional compensation" to wardens, clerks, and inspectors at the city's polling places for the long hours they put in last Tuesday.

An order requesting the Mayor to increase the pay of members of the Police and Fire Departments and all other "low-paid city employees" was also adopted.

Tweed Coats Capes and Suits FOR FALL AND WINTER

All-Wool Scotch Tweed Capes

for added comfort and protection in the real cold weather.

Choice of many smart models

$45 and up

Romanes & Paterson

581 Boylston Street . . Boston

Marine Society of Boston Holds 202d Annual Meeting

Men who have paced the quarter deck of windjammers and recall the days of "iron men in wooden ships" as well as those who guide modern floating "cities" gathered at 88 Broad Street today for the 202d annual meeting of the Boston Marine Society.

Commander Frederick S. Walker of the Coast Guard Marine Inspection Service and a merchant marine captain was re-elected President of the Society, oldest organization of its kind in the world, pre-dating the London Marine Society by three years. Capt. William H. Machen was again chosen Vice-President; Capt. Harold L. Colbeth, Treasurer, and Capt. Frank H. Peterson, Secretary.

Founded in June of 1742 as the Fellowship Club, by a small group of ship captains meeting at the Bunch of Grapes on King Street, which is now State Street, the organization soon developed into a powerful factor in maritime affairs. Its start was in days when insurance was practically unknown and when navigating hazards were many and varied.

Early in the history of the Society it performed the same service to mariners that the Hydrographic Office and the Geodetic Survey now provide—gathering and disseminating information regarding soundings, depths of water, winds, currents, compass deflections and port facilities in various sections of the world.

It also started a fund, using the now historic "The Box" for a depository, to relieve shipwrecked and distressed mariners "to the ability of the Box." All ship masters returning from successful and profitable voyages deposited specified fees in "The Box."

The Boston Marine Society was largely responsible for the establishment of many early aids to navigation in and around Boston harbor, and for construction of the first lighthouse on Cape Cod in 1798. It played a leading role in locating what are now Coast Guard stations along New England's rock-bound shores, and in construction of the Pilgrim Monument at Provincetown. In 1755 it instituted establishment of the Marine Hospital at Boston.

Today the Society supervises the operations of the Boston Harbor Pilots as it has since 1797 and names the Port Wardens who are factors in the shipping business. It disburses funds to its needy members, their widows and orphans, and since first established has distributed approximately $1,250,000 from its funds, which are no longer kept in "The Box." The Society has about 300 members and a shining record of accomplishment for the nation, the Port of Boston and maritime interests in general.

Soldiers at Devens Hear Lecture On Prospects for Jobs

Practical, up-to-date appraisal of vocational opportunities now in the postwar world was given to Fort Devens soldiers today when the first of a series of lectures by Greater Boston professional and businessmen was given at Lovell General Hospital.

Today's program featured talks by George Wiswell and John Nicodemus, advertising experts.

Under the sponsorship of the Boston Vocational Advisory Committee, and approved by Col. Walter M. Crandall, commanding officer of the hospital, the program will consist of weekly lectures for soldiers in the reconditioning section of the hospital. Most of these, Army officials explain, are headed back to Army service, while others will receive discharges at the Devens Separation Center.

Speakers for these meetings include Robert Choate, publisher, Boston Herald; Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president, Boston University; Edward S. French, president, Boston & Maine Railroad; J. M. Spang, president, Gillette Safety Razor Company; William Bixby, personnel manager, William Filene's Sons Co.; J. W. Farley, chairman, board of directors, National Manufacturing Company; Harold Kern, general manager, Boston American; Dudley Harmon, executive director, New England Council; Edward Dana, president, Boston Elevated Railway; James Toner, president, Boston Edison Company.

Boston Recreation For Service People

Tuesday, Nov. 14

Free tickets for sports, theaters, etc., at U. S. O. Ticket Office, 48 Boylston Street, LIB. 7968.

Wrestling, Mechanics Building, 8:15 p. m.

Dances with orchestra, hostesses, 8 p. m., Atlantic Club; 149 Stanford Street. Formal; 5 Ruggles Street; 46 Beacon Street. Formal.

Dance instruction, Army and Navy Officers' Club, 12 Arlington Street, 8 p. m. Informal Party; 48 Boylston Street (enlisted men), 8:30 p. m.

Square dancing, 26 Temple Place, 7:30 p. m.

Officers' dance, Copley Square Officers' Club, 520 Boylston Street, 8 p. m. Orchestra.

"Surprise Party," 32 City Square, Charlestown, 8 p. m. Birthday Party for Servicemen. Presents

Nite Club Nite, Jewish Welfare Board Club, 17 Commonwealth Avenue, 8:30 p. m. Portrait sketching. Photo developing class, 7:30 p. m.

Sketching, Esplanade Service Club, 150 Newbury Street, 8 p. m.

Stage Door Canteen, 48 Boylston Street. Entertainment. Free refreshments. Dancing.

Boston 'Ad' Club Honors Secretary

Miss Jeannette Gold, for the past 25 years Secretary of the Advertising Club of Boston, was honored by members of that organization this noon at a Gold Silver Anniversary luncheon in the Hotel Statler.

Fun and entertainment features, included special radio personalities and music woven around the theme of "25 years of drammer," rounded out the program of recognition for the long service rendered to the Ad Club by Miss Gold.

Events Scheduled In Greater Boston

Wednesday

"Flemish Paintings" is the subject of a free lecture to be given by Mrs. Mary Sayward in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. and 2 p. m.

Thursday

Miss Eleanor Randell will speak on "Roman Art" at the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

A free recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. by Hazel Hallett, pianist, and Wesley Copplestone, tenor.

Lester B. Deveaux will give a free illustrated lecture on "A Rambler Roams New England Roads," at 8 p. m. in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library.

"The News of the Hour on the Hour" is the subject of a lecture to be given by Mr. Saville Davis, at the Forum Meeting to be held in the First Parish Unitarian Church in Scituate, at 8 p. m. Open to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

By His Excellency

LEVERETT SALTONSTALL

Governor

A PROCLAMATION

1944

A HALLOWED tradition, inaugurated by the devout founders of this Commonwealth, requires the observance each year of a solemn day of Thanksgiving to Almighty God for the Providence with which he has protected our citizenry. Our believing forefathers steadfastly acknowledged the omnipresent Providence of God, and gratitude to God for that Providence inspired their prayerful living.

Sometimes their descendants fail to discern God's Providence at work among them. Even the devout frequently find it difficult to see God's holy purposes unfolding in a world marred by unholy divisions.

Yet it is particularly in time of crisis that God's Providence reveals itself as constant and secure, and in times like these the valiant of heart find their grounds for gratitude marvelously multiplied. They thank God for countless things that seemed not good at first, yet later turned to good. They thank Him for those dispositions of His Holy Will which chastened, tried, and even bent them for His purposes. They thank Him for the things unnumbered which once they took for granted and value now because they are withheld — the company of loved ones, the ordinary joys of peace, the myriad treasures of our native soil. They thank Him for the cleansing doubts that lead unto a deeper trust. They thank Him for the challenge that inspires them to daring in defense of their beloved heritage. They thank Him for clouds and darkness that sharpened their vision and gave them eyes of faith with which to see abiding gain in seeming loss. They even thank Him for the crosses which have lifted American manhood from common goodness to heroic valor, and American women from ordinary virtue to saintly fortitude.

Far from seeing in this hour of crisis any obscuring of God's provident care for us, I call upon our people particularly to thank God in this predestined year for hearts that no ill-fortune could depress; for minds that grew in wisdom in the mire of war; for darkened ways that lead us into Light; for all God's guidance through our man-made woes.

Therefore, I, Leverett Saltonstall, Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, do hereby proclaim as a day of

THANKSGIVING AND PRAYER

Thursday, November 23, 1944

Nor can I let this sacred season pass without a prayer to the Almighty for the years that are to come. I make my own an ancient plea, never more timely than in this moment of our national and international fortunes: *O God The Father, do Thou make up the dissensions which divide us from each other, and bring us back into the unity of love, which to Thy Divine Nature may bear some likeness. Do Thou art above all things, make us one by the unanimity of a good mind, that through the embrace of charity and the bonds of bodily affection, we may spiritually be as one, within ourselves and with each other, by that Peace of Thine which maketh all things peaceful . . . Amen.*

GIVEN at the Executive Chamber in Boston, this ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and forty-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and sixty-ninth.

Leverett Saltonstall

By His Excellency the Governor,

F. T. A. Cook

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

God Save The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

United's Main Line Airway goes where business is

* Boston
* Hartford
New York
Philadelphia
Washington
Cleveland
Toledo
Chicago
Omaha
Denver
Salt Lake City
Los Angeles
San Diego
San Francisco
Oakland
Portland
Seattle-Tacoma

*Service, authorized by the Civil Aeronautics Board, will be inaugurated soon for New England.

FAMOUS as the nation's oldest coast-to-coast air route, United's Main Line Airway follows a short, direct course straight across the heart of the nation.

Along this No. 1 skyway are located the country's leading business and industrial areas . . . and, for the postwar period, more well-known recreational centers than served by any other airline.

Just as soon as additional equipment is available, United Air Lines will inaugurate *Mainliner Service* from Boston and Hartford over this great route to Cleveland, Chicago, Omaha, Denver and major Pacific Coast cities.

United is looking forward to offering New England new, fast, strategic airline transportation via the Main Line Airway.

18 Providence Street
Statler Office Building
Tel. Hubbard 1881

...tton's Army Captures Metz Underground Fortress

Continued from Page 1

within artillery range, Americans on the left flank of the 70-mile Third Army front pushed forward in their Moselle bridgehead to within 1½ miles of the German border near the Luxemburg corner.

South of Metz, the Seventh Army pushed forward in two-mile gains at either end of a 10-mile front, spreading the United States attack into the snow-drifted foothills of the Vosges Mountains.

Units of the Fifth Division seized Fort Orny, and pushed on into the Hopital Woods in the closest approach to Metz. The assault arc against Metz from the south now extended nine miles from Fort Orny to the town of Corny on the east bank of the Moselle.

American units, punching through unexpectedly light resistance, had captured Fort Aisne and two of its satellites near Verny Nov. 13, and seized the towns of Corny, Pommerieux, Verny, and Liehon.

The speed with which the 5th Division has penetrated the German defenses south of Metz raised the question of whether the enemy actually plans to yield without a fight this strongest fortified city in all Western Europe.

Tirpitz Sunk:

Planes End Career In Four Minutes

The British bombers which attacked the 41,000-ton German battleship Tirpitz on the morning of Nov. 12, four miles off Tromsö, Norway, sunk Germany's last-remaining superbattleship within four minutes.

British reports about the size of the attacking force differ; some talk of 29, others of 30 bombers.

The first direct hit made the dreadnaught capsize. Additional hits finished the work and, when the British raiders left, only part of the Tirpitz' keel and its starboard side, could be seen projecting from the water.

More than half of the crew of 2,000 is believed to have perished in the attack. Of the 780 men rescued so far it has been learned that the first bomb destroyed the gliding mechanisms of the inner compartment doors and trapped hundreds of sailors below deck. The next block busters are said to have played havoc with the portholes and ladders, virtually blocking all routes of escape.

Not a single German plane rose in defense of the Tirpitz. By the combined fire of the flak batteries from the Tirpitz and the destroyers Thetis and Nymphe, one Lancaster bomber was shot down.

After the assault on the Tirpitz Oct. 28, the Reich Air Ministry promised to dispatch a fighter squadron to Tromsö. It is reported that an investigation will be held to find out why that promise was not kept.

The Tirpitz' board plane, an HE-114, was catapulted shortly before the attack and landed safely in Tromsö.

The Tirpitz was a sister ship of the Bismarck, sunk earlier in the war by the British. It was launched in 1939 and met its end four years to a day after its first test cruise on Nov. 12, 1940.

The sinking of the Tirpitz is expected in London to release additional strong units of the British Home Fleet for service against the Japanese in Far Eastern waters.

As long the Tirpitz remained afloat, it constituted a potential threat which made it imperative that the Royal Navy keep some of its most powerful warships at home ready to deal with the German vessel should it venture forth.

All that remains of the German surface fleet is bottled up in the Baltic. These remnants include two pocket battleships, the Admiral Scheer and the Lutzow; two eight-inch gun cruisers, the Hipper and Prinz Eugen, and four six-inch gun cruisers.

Philippines:

American Advance Nips Counterattack

Preparations for a Japanese counterattack with perhaps 60,000 men were believed disrupted as the steady American advance down Leyte's Ormoc corridor penetrated the enemy's potential assembly areas.

The Japanese have five divisions in this pivotal struggle in the Philippines campaign.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur said the Japanese 1st Division was in action on the Pinamopoan-Ormoc Highway, and the 26th Division has been identified. The 16th, 30th, and 102nd Divisions already had been reported in the fight.

At full division strength, this would mean 60,000 Japanese troops in the hotly contested sector of Leyte Island.

General MacArthur reported the steady but slow American drive had broken the enemy's plans for a counter-blow "by compelling the Japanese to premature and piecemeal commitments of his forces for the defense of the main bastion of the Yamashita Line."

While American artillery raked the enemy in the Ormoc squeeze, elements of the dismounted United States 1st Cavalry Division seized another elevation, Mt. Cabungangan, overlooking the battlefield, in a three-mile advance from Mt. Catabaran, where their positions were being consolidated.

Their left flank also took in another height, called Hill 2926.

General MacArthur said the bulk of the 24th Division, moving down the tortuous highway toward Ormoc from Carigara Bay, was proceeding slowly "in the face of increasingly strong opposition."

Palau Islands:

Japanese Land On Ngeregong

The campaign in the Palau Islands broke into brief activity last week when 200 Japanese troops occupied Ngeregong Islet, eight miles northwest of American-held Peleliu, in an apparent reconnaissance move.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, announcing the development, said a small United States Marine patrol was removed without casualties from the islet aboard LCI's.

The Japanese landed the night of Nov. 7 under cover of a storm. Evidently they came in small boats across the reef-striped Denges Passage from Eil Malk Island, two miles north of Ngeregong. They were equipped with knee mortars and machine guns.

An American destroyer and two gunboats quickly blocked Denges Passage, to check possible further landings, and bombarded Ngeregong. The islet also was raked by bombs.

From Ngeregong, triangular in shape, and a mile long each side, the Japanese could bombard Peleliu and other American-held islands, but they would have difficulty moving in artillery. Furthermore, the new positions would provide only little advantage over Eil Malk.

Air Over Pacific:

400 planes Attack Manila and Cavite

The Tokyo Radio said 400 American planes attacked the Manila and Cavite areas Nov. 12 and damaged some Japanese warships.

The radiocast, recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, said the planes came over in several waves and were intercepted by Japanese fliers who "shot down 34 of them."

While admitting damage to warships in the Manila area, the Japanese claimed "our ground facilities were undamaged."

In addition to the Manila and Cavite areas, the Japanese said "about 80 carrier-based planes took part in a raid on Clark Field."

Eastern Front:

Russian Forces Enter Jaszbereny

Russian forces have driven into the important rail city of Jaszbereny, 37 miles east of Budapest, and are engaging the enemy in hand-to-hand fighting, front dispatches said.

The Germans were reported using numerous new tanks and scores of antitank weapons in an attempt to check the Soviet drive to outflank the Hungarian Capital. The Nazis were offering the most determined armored resistance since the big tank clashes in which they were beaten back in the Debrecen area last month.

Red Army columns striking from the northeast after crossing the Tisza River apparently had made solid contact with the main forces of Marshal Rodin Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukrainian Army, and were aiding in drawing the assault line close to Jaszbereny from the east, west, and south.

Front dispatches said the Germans resisted strongly, using panther tanks and flame throwers in an attempt to wipe out advanced Russian infantry elements.

Despite strong enemy opposition, the Russians captured at least 10 towns, including the rail terminal of Jaszapati, 11 miles east of Jaszbereny and 45 miles east of Budapest.

Italy:

British Advance From Forli

British Eighth Army troops thrusting northwest from Forli on the eastern sector of the Italian battlefront have advanced two miles in some places, capturing the village of San Tome after bitter fighting. Allied headquarters announced.

Other Eighth Army units which crossed the Ghiaia Canal south of Ravenna cut back across Highway 16, the main coastal route, and captured German rearguards.

The Allied headquarters communique, which described the gains in the Forli area as "important," said that southwest of Forli British troops pushed across the Montone River at many places and advanced into the foothills against strong opposition.

Two miles west of Highway 67 leading to Forli, Polish troops captured Bagnolo, and cleared enemy troops from Monte Casole.

Gould Sentenced In Contract Case

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (AP)— An army general court martial has convicted Capt. Joseph Gould of four violations of the 96th Article of War in connection with the award of $1,000,000 in contracts to the Cornwall Shipbuilding Company, sentenced him to three years at hard labor, dismissed him from service and fined him $12,000.

The 48-year-old former manager of ex-heavyweight champion James J. Braddock was convicted on four specifications:

Conspiring with Milton A. Henry, President of the Cornwall firm, to defraud the Government by influencing the award of contracts for war materials, including life rafts.

Conspiring with Mr. Henry to receive secret compensation.

Receiving bribes or more than $1,600 for such services.

Unlawfully attempting to have Stephen Patrick (Tex) Sullivan, boxing associate, testify falsely that Mr. Sullivan had been employed by the Cornwall firm as publicity agent.

Western Front Strategy

By a Staff Artist

Ring Tightens Around Metz

Four of the forts that encircle the great stronghold of Metz have fallen to Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's troops, bringing units of the Third Army in behind the great Driant Fort which the Americans attempted to capture some weeks ago.

Norwegians Return To Fight Germans

By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 14

The first Norwegian detachments to return home since the ill-fated 1940 campaign have landed in Norway and are operating with the Russians against the Germans on the Arctic front.

The vanguard, small but specially picked and highly trained in Arctic fighting, sailed recently from a north British port.

Many of the Norwegians who landed at an undisclosed Arctic port were Commandos who had participated in the British combined operations against Norwegian islands last year.

The Norwegian troops are under the direct command of Marshal Kirill Meretskov, Russian commander in Norway.

French Group In U. S. Seeks Trade Accord

Continued from Page 1

dustries are represented in the delegation. Ernest Mercier is an outstanding figure in the French electric industry. René Fould is President of the important steel works of Pompey and of the syndicate of French shipbuilding industries.

Maurice Henessy, one of the wealthiest Frenchmen, heads the Bureau National de Cognacs, exerting great influence among the French wine-growers.

Jean Martin represents the French textile industries. Pierre Vasseur, who accompanies the delegation, has been secretary general of the Integnational Chamber of Commerce since 1933.

Both Blocs Represented

M. Mercier is generally considered to represent the liberal trend among the French industrialists. During the German occupation of France, he was reported to have been arrested for having refused to collaborate with the Nazis.

However, other members of the delegation are closely linked with that important section of French industry which backed Vichy and which did not decline to deal with the Germans.

Today, the French Government would seem to be anxious to profit by the important gains which French industrialists achieved in those transactions.

The visit of the French industrial delegation goes hand in hand with increased activity on part of the French Chambers of Commerce in this country. The New York French Chamber of Commerce has held several meetings in which the question of Franco-American business relations was extensively discussed.

Some days ago the ban on mail communications between the United States and France was lifted and the restoration of commercial information between the two countries will help to re-establish previous business contracts.

From now on, American and French firms will be able, without special license, to exchange information, financial records and commercial reports.

Creditors will now get in touch with their debtors and American businessmen will restore contacts with their friends abroad.

Wait-and-See Attitude

However, regular business transactions with France will not be possible as long as the United States Treasury Department does not decide to unfreeze the private French funds which are held in this country. So far no private financial or commercial transaction with France has been permitted.

The visit of the French industrialists, therefore, will probably have no immediate effect on Franco-American business relations, but will lay the groundwork for such exchanges in the coming months.

Another question is, how far the French industrialists, representing French big business, are actually competent to speak in the name of the French economy. Much has happened since France has been liberated and the activities of many industrialists during the occupation appear highly objectionable to the French patriots who fought for the liberation of their country.

If Gen. Charles de Gaulle carries out his promise to nationalize French key industries, it is expected that prewar industrialist leaders in France may be pushed into the background and replaced by new managers who will administer French industries in the name of the French people.

Cautious observers are adopting a wait-and-see attitude on this situation.

Labor's Global Opportunity

Today and the Problems of the Peace ..... By Homer Metz

The News:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14—The Congress of Industrial Organizations will seek a place in a formally organized international labor movement when its delegates attend the world trade-union conference in London in February, Philip Murray, President of the C. I. O., intimated that a new world-wide group might be formed.

The Future:

"The reconstruction of trade-union organizations and the restoration of trade-union rights in all countries is one of the first steps toward human liberties and democratic institutions."

This statement, issued by the International Federation of Trade Unions at a meeting in London early this year, might be called the apotheosis of world labor's postwar policy. It provides an all-embracing objective to which the union movements in all the United Nations can subscribe wholeheartedly.

Generally speaking, trade unions on both sides of the Atlantic can also agree on (a) the necessity of an international organization which will guarantee lasting peace; (b) the development of international trade; (c) the strengthening of the International Labor Organization as a medium for bringing about higher standards of living; (d) the establishment of essentially democratic regimes in all nations.

But beyond this unanimity of broad aims there are widespread disagreements in specific objectives, in organization, in methods, and in ideologies.

Division of Labor

In the 18th century, David Hume and Adam Smith convinced an incredulous world that the wealth and well-being of nations could be increased greatly through the international division of labor. In the present era it has been found that the division of labor can reduce, if not end, the recurring cycles of boom and depression which once were thought inevitable. As most authorities maintain that there can be no satisfactory international division of labor without a strong trade-union movement, it therefore is patent that if trade unionism is to make its full contribution to a stable, peaceful, and democratic world society, it must resolve as many of its differences as possible. In any case, it must formulate some elastic system of co-operation which will permit joint action in pursuit of concrete objectives while allowing for differences in ideologies.

Prominent among the problems that must be solved is the divergency in outlook between American and European unions.

In Europe a new political and social structure must be constructed out of the ruins of a civilization that has been devastated not only physically but morally. Consequently, when European unions resume the pursuit of their traditional goals of higher wages, shorter hours, etc., they must do so within the context of a political and economic world in rebirth.

Peril on Narrow View

On the American side of the Atlantic, contrariwise, there is no destruction, no new society to be built, and there is danger that unionists will remain committed to a too-narrow interpretation of their interests.

Moreover, in Europe there are no deep fissures between union movements such as divide American labor. The British Trades Union Congress, for example, can speak for all of British labor, while American labor is split into five parts: the American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the United Mine Workers, the railroad brotherhoods, and the independent unions.

Of the American groups, only the A. F. of L. has direct contact at this time with European unionism through its affiliation with the International Federation of Trade Unions. But, as the C. I. O. has indicated, this is not necessarily due to unwillingness on the part of other American factions to participate in the international scene. It is the policy of the I. F. T. U. to admit to membership only one union center in each country in order to reduce the danger of factionalism. Whether this policy will now be modified to take cognizance of the C. I. O.'s aspirations remains to be seen.

One of the first things the I. F. T. U. will have to do when the war ends is to decide what recognition, if any, should be accorded to the smashed unions of Germany, and how it best can rehabilitate unionism in countries that were occupied by the Nazis. At present, the I. F. T. U. has more than 16,000,000 members, comprising the British unions (approximately 6,000,000), the A. F. of L. (6,600,000), and French marine and overseas unions (1,200,000).

Soviet Place on Picture

Another serious problem will be the relationship of Russian trade unionism to European and American labor. Russian unions are actually divisions of the Soviet Government. They have little, if anything, in common with the traditions, concepts, and functions of Anglo-American unionism. If the Russian and Anglo-American unions are to work together at all, it probably will have to be within the loosest sort of a federation—at least so long as the forseeable future is concerned.

But by far the most important problem facing world labor after the war will be the maintenance of good will. Without it, no progress will be possible.

In all likelihood, a world labor congress will be called soon after the cessation of hostilities in Europe. Such a meeting was held after World War I, and serious differences developed between the American and European delegates at the very moment they were trying to get closer together.

Neither side evidenced much understanding of the viewpoint of the other. Samuel Gompers and other American leaders were openly contemptuous of their European opposites. Mr. Gompers, for instance, described French unionists as "fantastic and irrational," while Sidney Webb urged American diplomats to keep certain American unionists out of Britain and France because they "had a disturbing influence on labor and Socialist circles."

Understanding Vital

Manifestly, it behooves international labor to make certain that such a situation does not develop at the conclusion of this war. American, British, Russian, and European unionists can help to build a stable and progressive world order only if they determine to agree enthusiastically on those points and aims they have in common and to disagree understandingly and without rancor in matters where their paths separate.

Last May the International Labor Conference set forth in its "Philadelphia Charter" that "all human beings, irrespective of race, creed, or sex, have the right to pursue both their material well-being and their spiritual development in conditions of freedom and dignity, of economic security and equal opportunity."

It will be international labor's postwar task to hew to the line of this reiteration of human rights and let the chips of organizational and ideological differences fall where they may.

French Industries Seek Raw Materials

Continued from Page 1

510,000 tons mined in 1938, only 17,226,000 tons were extracted from French coal mines in the first six months of 1944. Importations, always in important proportion to the French coal consumption, are of course excluded. This situation was made worse by the lack of communications.

The pit props abundant in the forests of southwest France couldn't, because of difficulties of transport, reach the coal mines of the north in sufficient quantity to insure more than three days' work a week.

More recently mines have been working four days. It is expected that after Nov. 15 the five-day week will be re-established. This implies a big improvement in the truly tragic transport situation. A few weeks ago only 2,000 locomotives were running out of 118,000 in operation before the war.

For some other industries the lack of raw material adds to these problems.

Leather is scarce. The fall in production in shoes is catastrophic. Including all the ersatz shoes with wooden or cork sales, production for the first six months of 1944 didn't exceed 5,300,000 pairs compared with 55,241,000 in 1938. Is it surprising if in some parts of France children must go barefoot, even in well-to-do families?

Raw Material Lacking

As for textiles, an important French industry, its only raw material in 1944 is 60,000 tons of home-produced rayon, while in 1938 the industry used 575,000 tons of wool, cotton, and silk, mostly imported.

Workers are aware of the situation. Many were members of "resistance" groups. To help free themselves, they have ruined their hopes of jobs, blowing up bridges and sabotaging factories. And jobs they want—real ones.

Often one hears the question: What is the attitude of French workers? Is it true they find it hard to go back to work? I haven't detected any reluctance in the factories I have seen.

For years the workers have carried on wholeheartedly a sure way of "resistance." Liberated, they eagerly wish to be again employed in a lively, busy firm.

Unfortunately, under the circumstances work for all is impossible. There are 336,000 unemployed in the Paris region alone.

The Government is convinced this situation is only temporary; so much so that the unemployed are not put on the dole. They receive 75 per cent of their salaries from their employers, who recover the greater part through

Colonial Problems Weighty In Revitalization of France

Continued from Page 1

American-Anglo-French victory can restore their greatly diminished prestige in this region.

Great Britain looks with some apprehension on French plans for an out-and-out reform of French colonial policy. So far, French colonial administration has been much more centralized than the British, the French overseas territories being dependent entirely on decisions of the French colonial bureaucracy in Paris.

Today, the French intend to break off the centralized administration in more or less autonomous units which would receive home rule as soon as a certain degree of political maturity is reached by the native inhabitants. The self-governing parts of the French empire would then again be linked together in a French federation which would send its delegates to a French Imperial Parliament where they would deliberate as equals with the representatives of the French metropolis.

How "Federations" Would Differ

The British Commonwealth of Nations doubtlessly has been the prototype for the new colonial constitution planned by the French. But the British Empire, as it exists today, still is a federation of white nations, descendants of white colonists from Europe, whereas the future French federation would be composed mainly of autonomous native peoples. The French stress that in the future, it would be the natives who would run their own homelands.

"We are determined," French Colonial Minister René Pleven has declared, "to put at the disposal of the Africans the moral, intellectual, and material means which will enable them to rise gradually to the level of French civilization, and thus become more and more French—fraternally a part of the French community."

The British in recent years have greatly developed "indirect rule" in their colonies, giving to the native populations increased participation in local government. But British colonial rule still is administration from above, by British officials, who run the colonies in the interest of the native populations. The British are apprehensive lest the sweeping character of the colonial reforms, as planned by the French Government, cause discontent among the natives of their own dependencies, which might be induced to claim greater political rights. Nor were the British too agreeably surprised when the French Colonial Conference at Brazzaville, in January of 1944, decided to send a commission to Moscow to study Russian methods for the education of backward peoples.

However, Colonial Minister Pleven indicated recently that it will take 20 to 30 years before complete native self-government can be achieved in most of the French colonies.

Pickets Defy Court In Missouri Strike

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 14 (AP) —Pickets patrolling entrances to the strike-bound Corn Products Refining Company plant last night defied a court order from Judge James S. Rooney temporarily restraining them from such activity.

Sheriff R. L. Thomason distributed copies of the order issued by the Clay County Circuit Court early yesterday, but the union representative, Edward Chevlin, of the United Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Employees Local No. 1,216 said, "The order means nothing to us."

Approximately 350 members of the Local walked out Nov. 3 in protest of the layoff of a member who, Company officials alleged,

'Victory Is in Sight,' Says General Chiang

By the Associated Press

Chungking, China, Nov. 14

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in a speech here Nov. 12 declared: "Victory is in sight."

"We believe that after this war there will emerge an effective guarantee for international peace and security and means will be found for economic co-operation and mutual help among nations," he said.

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J. S.-British Air-Route Pact Held Imminent at Conference

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 14—As American, British and Canadian representatives at the International Civil Aviation Conference continued to work together to iron out differences in proposed agreements, informed officials said today an interim plan for world air-transport operation probably would emerge soon. It was expected that the plan would take the form of an executive agreement which readily could be put into effect.

Lord Swinton, head of the United Kingdom delegation; Adolph Berle, Jr., chief American delegate, and H. J. Symington, member of the Canadian delegation, according to report have been closeted almost continuously since Nov. 12. What they have discussed has not been disclosed, but the assumption is obvious, in view of developmnts so far, that they must be threshing out the main issue, which is equitable division of the world's postwar air commerce, and the machinery by which this division is to be put into effect on an international basis.

Central Authority

Agreement is expected, for the simple reason that disagreement on such a subject at this stage in world negotiations is considered impossible.

A 50-50 division of potential air trade between the United States and Britain would, Americans hold, be unequitable because, according to their statistics, some 80 per cent of all postwar traffic will originate in this country. The British nations, which are loosely united on the fundamental point, feel that regardless of where a passenger or a piece of air freight may originate, its commercial benefit should acrue to the nation from which embarkation takes place. As a means of implementing or assuring application of some such principle, the British have urged the setting up of a central authority with arbitrary or regulatory powers.

The Americans steadfastly have opposed this, as applying a limitation on a free competition in which this country could exploit its hard-won advantages and obtain its fair share of the traffic.

It is re-emphasized by close observers that the question of degree of powers to be granted to whatever central authority is approved cannot be separated in its economic and political implications from the question of agreement over this British-American division of business.

Merely on the ground that so far the Americans appear to have had an edge in the diplomatic give and take, the understanding might be expected to arise from an American concession in the British direction. The United States delegation has assented to an interim council differing from its own original plan and composed along lines agreed to by all others, including the British. It also offered in its draft the universal right of "innocent passage"—in itself a shift away from traditional United States practice. But despite these concessions, the British have compromised the most so far.

Bilateral Agreements

First, they have consented to bilateral instead of multilateral agreements to apply during the period before a permanent arrangement is made, They have ceased to demand that even these bilateral agreements be governed by the predetermined principles on which the permanent agreement would be based. There also has been a movement on the part of the British over toward the United States view that rates be set by operators, and be subject to review by an operators conference or some such agency, rather than that they be set by a central authority.

Whether routes, and frequencies of flights—the points which determine to whom the most business would go—are to be set or regulated by a central authority, remain the obstacles which apparently the key figures in the conference are attempting to remove.

It is suggested by observers that the Americans would seem almost bound to make some concession to the British in regard to the formula by which the volume of business is to be allotted.

Apparently conscious of the extent to which they have given ground the British, according to one authoritative source, are beginning to feel that the Americans are "stubborn."

Another important point, and one of which the British are not unappreciative, is the fact that whatever is done here must not be so binding, so committal, or so economically disadvantageous to this country as to endanger its acceptance by the United States Senate, which must pass on all matters coming generally under the heading of treaties.

American Strategy

Some suggest that it is for this reason that the Americans have sought to reach an understanding which would not suggest delegation of arbitrary powers to an outside authority, and which thus would not meet with great disapproval in the Senate. As a matter of fact some hold that American strategy has been to arrange simply for bilateral agreements "without strings," individual commercial understandings which would "by-pass" the Senate entirely.

The British are understood to be ready to accept a central authority with only nominal technical and advisory powers—if they can be otherwise assured of a division of traffic somewhere along the lines they want.

There have been reports of a compromise plan for some kind of arbitration board, and although the American concession may be in that direction, acceptance of such implied regulation, contrary to the fundamental United States viewpoint, would be a tremendous backward step, and some believe, in effect, a victory for the British.

Single U. S. Air Code

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Nov. 14 —A uniform aviation code for the 48 states, including provisions for licensing of aircraft, pilots, and airports by states, is being developed here at the National Association of State Aviation Officials.

Sheldon B. Steers, President of the N. A. S. A. O. and Director of the Michigan Board of Aeronautics, said he expected the uniform code to be adopted in final form along with a state airport code before the Association's two-day meeting ends today.

The completed codes will be presented at the National Aviation Clinic opening here tomorrow.

Attlee Gives British View On 'Surviving Son' in War

LONDON, Nov. 14 (AP)—Deputy Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee told the House of Commons today that Britain's manpower problems made it impossible to assign to nonoperational duty the last surviving son in a family in which there had been one or more casualties. Such a plan was announced recently in the United States.

Model Miss in Model Jeep

Associated Press

Only One Jill in This One

Out for a spin at the National Airport in Washington is Joy Ann Unger in a model jeep her father, Herbert Y. Unger, an aircraft mechanic, made for her out of scrap wood and metal.

End of Tirpitz Accents Power Of Joint Land-Sea-Air Assault

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver
U. S. N. Retired
Naval Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Sinking of the German battleship Tirpitz in Norway's lonely Tromsoe Fjord is significant to the student of naval and military warfare primarily for two reasons:

1. It demonstrates anew the amazing efficacy of air power.

2. It also proves once again that air power functions best when it is used in connection with sea or land power and not independent of it.

Co-ordinated Job

The sinking of the Tirpitz actually required more than two years' time and closely co-ordinated effort by the British Navy, the Allied ground forces, and the RAF.

Since early in 1942, British land and carrier planes and innumerable units of the Royal Navy have been chasing the Tirpitz from fjord to fjord trying to get a fatal shot at it.

Innumerable attacks were directed against it. Some attained a measure of success, while others failed dismally. The Tirpitz's places of refuge were beyond the range of Britain-based land planes and most of the assaults had to be carried out by carrier planes. Unfortunately, the rugged northern fjords provided extremely difficult targets and torpedo attacks were not particularly effective due to the use of anti-torpedo nets.

Eastern Base Indicated

Recently, however, the RAF has been getting some of its mighty Lancaster planes over the Tirpitz from the east, indicating that a land base in Finland or northern Russia was being employed, and it was Lancasters apparently flying from the east that struck the sensationally successful blow over the week end.

The significant point is that it was not until Allied land power (the Russian armies) had provided the needed bases and British sea power had prevented the Tirpitz from escaping to the open sea that air power could be employed in its full strength.

Thus the sinking of the Tirpitz cannot be credited to the RAF alone, but to the combined use of land, sea, and air power.

Stay-in Strategy Fails

The sinking of the Tirpitz also marks the end of the strategy employed by inferior naval powers of keeping their fleets in harbor as potential threats. If a battle fleet can be sought out and destroyed in harbor, then there is no sense in keeping it there. It should revert then to its original function—which is to fight.

At the same time, it cannot be denied that fleets in harbor protected by land batteries as well as ship batteries are extremely difficult targets. Germany's Scharnhorst and Gneisenau escaped from Brest after months of bombing by the RAF. German bombers, though they swarmed over Britain in 1940, were never a serious threat to the British fleet in port.

The Tirpitz sinking, of course, does remove a threat to Allied shipping in the Atlantic and should considerably increase British naval strength in the Pacific.

Ship's Existence a Threat

As the London Daily Mail said today, "Before we deride the part played by the Tirpitz, we should remember that her very existence has imposed a severe strain on our war effort. Her task was not to come out—but to stay in."

The Tirpitz was one of four battleships projected by the Germans prior to 1939 and designed to be the most powerful vessels afloat. Heavily armored and minutely compartmented, they were ships which the Germans talked themselves into believing were unsinkable.

The British kept a wary eye on these ships, and as soon as the Bismarck, the first to be completed, began its fledgling cruise, Britain's naval might converged on it from all directions. It is true that the pride of the German Navy took tremendous punishment, from shell, bomb, and torpedo before going down in 1941 with most of its crew, but the myth of its being unsinkable was dispelled.

This dénouement was a bitter disappointment, and had the Tirpitz not been well along toward completion, its construction probably would have been discontinued. So far as is known, the other two ships of this class never have been laid down.

The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.

Byrnes Agrees to Continue In Post at President's Request

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (AP)—President Roosevelt announced today that James F. Byrnes will continue as Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion until Germany is defeated.

Mr. Byrnes has been serving under a temporary appointment, having told the President he did not want the job on a permanent basis.

However, Presidential Secretary Stephen Early called reporters to his office shortly after noon today and read them this statement from the President:

"In view of the importance of continuing the winning of the war at top speed, and at the personal request of the President, Mr. Justice Byrnes has consented to continue as the Director of the Office of War Mobilization until the elimination of Germany from the war.

"The President is very much gratified by the willingness of Justice Byrnes to do this, and the work of the office will, therefore, continue as at present."

Mr. Byrnes left the Supreme Court to enter the Administration's war program and became head of the Office of War Mobilization—a post which frequently won him the unofficial title of "Assistant President."

When the reconversion bill became law, Mr. Byrnes accepted a temporary appointment from the President with the understanding a successor would be named when Congress reconvened.

When Congress recently passed its reconversion bill as the first cog in a postwar program, however, Mr. Byrnes estimated that the man who accepted the directorship under that bill would have to devote at least two years to the job. In several public statements he said he did not want it.

His agreement to continue at the head of the office—announced the day Congress came back to Washington—eliminated for the time one of the major appointments awaiting presidential action. There had been speculation that Fred M. Vinson, Director of Economic Stabilization, might have been placed in the Office of War Mobilization as Mr. Byrnes' successor.

13 Congressmen Hit Comeback Trail

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP) — The old saying that "they never come back" doesn't apply to congressmen.

Thirteen of the 78 newly elected House members who will be sworn in in January are men who succeeded in comeback attempts after having been out of Congress for at least one term.

They are Luther Patrick (D) of Alabama; Frank R. Havenner (D) of California; Herman P. Kopplemann (D) of Connecticut; Philip A. Traynor (D) of Delaware; John S. Wood (D) of Georgia; Edward A. Kelly (D) of Illinois; Frank E. Hook (D) of Michigan; John B. Sullivan (D) of Missouri; Charles R. Robertson (R) of North Dakota; William R. Thom (D) of Ohio; Robert F. Rich (R) of Pennsylvania; Robert J. Corbett (R) of Pennsylvania; Matthew M. Neely (D) of West Virginia.

Mr. Neely had served previously in both the Senate and the House.

Representative-Elect Berkeley L. Bunker (D) of Nevada served in the Senate by appointment.

Two members of the present House, Warren G. Magnuson (D) of Washington, and J. William Fulbright (D) of Arkansas, will be in the Senate when the New Congress convenes in January. Representative Francis J. Myers (D) of Pennsylvania is leading in Pennsylvania's senatorial race, which may be determined by the count of service votes.

'Hitchhiker' Spans Pacific and Back

CALGARY, Alberta, Nov. 14 (AP) —An unnamed Australian airman hitchhiked to Australia and back to Canada on a two weeks' furlough, arriving back at his station at Vulcan, Alberta, with five hours to spare, according to a story current here.

After hitchhiking to Lethbridge, Alberta, the story says, he went to the airport and mentioned to United States Ferry Command pilots he was headed for the United States and asked for suggestions.

They flew him to San Diego, Calif., and passed him along to fellow fliers with instructions to show him a good time.

The airman passed from one group of ferry fliers to another, landed in Australia, spent three days with his family, and United States airman flew him back to North America.

The distance he traveled equaled a trip around the world.

Settlement Seen In Opera-Labor Rift

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (AP)—Eric Clarke, Administrative Secretary of the Metropolitan Opera Association and labor organizations "appeared to be on the way to settlement," and that "all contracts with unions represented in the Metropolitan Opera House have been signed or will be signed within the next few days."

The dispute, which threatened to affect the Opera's opening on Nov. 29, centered about a demand by the Association of Theatrical Agents and Managers (American Federation of Labor) that the Opera Association employ a union press representative, house manager, and company manager.

The union specifically requested that the Opera House employ a union press representative to replace Margaret Carson, who was recently appointed to that post. Miss Carson said she had applied for union membership but that no action had been taken. Officials of the Executive Board of Theatrical Protective Union No. 1 (A. F. of L.), representing the labor organizations, also said terms for a contract had been agreed upon and that a contract would be signed "within a few days."

C. I. O. to Seek Spot in World Labor Groups

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (AP)—Congress of Industrial Organizations' delegates to the World Trade Union Conference in London in February will seek a place for the C. I. O. in a formally organized international labor movement.

That might include the formation of a new world-wide group, Philip Murray, President of the C. I. O., told a conference of foreign correspondents.

At present, the American Federation of Labor is the sole American representative in the International Federation of Trade Unions, of which A. F. of L. President William Green is Vice-President.

The C. I. O. has sought representation of the I. F. T. U.—which meets in January—but the A. F. of L. has made plain its desire to continue as the sole American member.

The London meeting, lacking the continuing features of a permanent organization, is sponsored by the British Trade Union Congress.

Sir Walter Citrine, Secretary of the B. T. U. C., invited both the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. The C. I. O. accepted but the A. F. of L. passed the decision to its Executive Council, meeting in New Orleans Nov. 20.

The C. I. O. in turn invited the B. T. U. C. to send delegates to its convention in Chicago beginning Nov. 20, but Sir Walter declined. He said the invitation had caused "some embarrassment" and that his organization could not accept "without giving offense" to the A. F. of L.

Mr. Murray said the C. I. O. wants representation on what he called "a real world labor organization" which would include Russian unions. Russian trade groups, like the C. I. O., have been invited to the London Conference for the first time.

The Trade Union Conference, once set for Jan. 8, has been postponed to February, after the I. F. T. U. meeting.

The C. I. O. delegates, Sidney Hillman, R. J. Thomas and Emil Rieve, will go to London for preliminary work beginning Dec. 4.

Greek Drachmas Being Run Through Deflation Wringer

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (AP) — Food prices in Greece should drop from billions and trillions of drachmas to mere hundreds this week, for Greece is putting its wildly inflated currency through the wringer.

If Greece's inflation continued, an American ship probably couldn't carry enough drachmas to pay for a load of Kansas wheat. Certainly, no one would give dollars for the Greek money. And Greece is just one example among European liberated countries.

As it is, 50 billion of last week's drachmas will buy one of the new drachma. The new unit will be valued at 600 to the British pound, that is, about two thirds of a United States cent.

Thus will end—the Greeks and the occupying British hope—the most spectacular inflation to come out of this war.

It isn't certain how far prices will drop under the new setup. Mid-October quotations were six billion drachmas for a pound of fish, a billion and a half for a loaf of black bread, a billion for a pound of olive oil. At that time a British gold sovereign brought two trillions. Prices kept skyrocketing, however, and before the clamps were put on, the same coin was bringing 100 times that.

Mexico Socialist Merger Hints Liberal Trend

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 18 — Formation of a new organization which brings together Mexico's three leading Socialist groups and is called "The Mexican Socialist League, is considered here as one of the most important of recent political events, despite the fact that the Party declares its motives to be nonpolitical in nature.

Founders of the new League include Mexico's three outstanding Socialist leaders: Vicente Lombardo Toledano, President of the Latin American Confederation of Labor; Narciso Bassols, a former Mexican ambassador to France and known as the "intellectual leader" of the Mexican Marxists; and Dionisio Encina, head of the Mexican Communist Party.

These men have represented tendencies which have been at variance in the past, despite basic similarities; and the fact that they have buried these differences in theory and have united to form a Socialist bloc signifies, apparently, a readiness to forget smaller ends for larger common goals.

Such a coalition of left-wing groups, provided they achieve solid organization which will provide a machine through which they can function, could become a forceful element in Mexican political life.

Liberal Trend

Coming now as the end of the war is in sight, and reflecting a trend which has been observed elsewhere in the world today—of liberal groups in general drawing together to form a Socialist front—the move foreshadows the renewal of liberal activity which has been more or less quiescent during the war. In Mexico, it coincides with unprecedented growth of Rightist and reactionary activity.

Over a hundred Mexican leaders from educational, labor, professional, and intellectual circles, participated as founding members in the organizational meeting. Lombardo Toledano, the strongest figure among the founders, declared that the organization would not participate as a group in electoral activities.

Stressing its nonpolitical nature, he explained that its ends were to unify Mexican Socialists into a group for the study of "Socialism and for the spread of its principles."

While advocating the principles of Socialism for the solution of Mexican problems, the members of the League would not attempt to inaugurate Socialism in Mexico at this time, he continued. Though the Socialist society is the form they advocate ultimately, the League would consider as an agitator any who attempted to establish Socialism now, he said.

Philosophy Set Forth

The philosophy of the new organization was set forth in the "Declaration of Principles" which stated that the Socialists of Mexico consider that the war, "originating from the desire of the most reactionary sector of international imperialism," has divided all men into two great bands: the Fascists and the Democrats. One is fighting for a universal government based on slavery, the other for national order based on liberty and equality of opportunity.

The League supports the cause of the United Nations, the Atlantic Charter, the Declaration of Moscow and the Teheran Agreements. The full and definitive realization of democratic ideals will be possible only with the disappearance of the system of monopoly of instruments of production of individual ownership of natural resources, and of cultural controls benefiting a social minority, the Declaration states.

Though the substance of liberty is the right for all to express their ideas, and consequently should make it possible for the Socialist to advocate his, the League believes that, "since Mexico is a semicolonial country dependent on foreign imperialism and with strong survivals of the feudalistic past, neither the international nor the internal conditions are favorable for the institution of Socialism in Mexico at present."

The Declaration continues by calling for concerted action in the realization of the objectives of the Mexican Revolution. Unity of all revolutionary forces is necessary, and above all "organic and political unity of the Marxist elements."

Principles Outlined

The Declaration ends with an outline of principles which should govern the relation of Mexico with other countries: Solidarity with all peoples, condemnation of all imperialist aggression and participation in an international system of collective security; aid in all colonial, semicolonial and dependent countries in their fight for independence; co-operation with all peoples of Latin America; decided aid to the Good-Neighbor Policy, "which makes possible the growing friendship and co-operation between the peoples of Mexico and of the United States to the benefit of both, rejection of imperialistic aggression in all forms," and most sincere friendship with Soviet Russia.

Locals of the League will be established throughout Mexico, it has been announced, and all varieties of social and economic classes will presumably be accepted to membership.

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Wednesday Page
Fashion—Home Decoration

Today's Woman

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Food—Women's Features

Seeds Farmers Buy Are Protected By Work of Women Analysts

By Jessie Ash Arndt
Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Kansas City, Mo.

The fragrance of popcorn greeted me as I entered the laboratory of the Peppard Seed Company to interview the seed analyst in charge, Mrs. Bertha M. DeHam, who is President of the Association of Commercial Seed Analysts of North America.

Popcorn takes a secondary place among the field seeds which are tested there, but for the casual visitor it is probably the most interesting, for the "pop test" is followed by the "taste test"! And the cheery pop of kernels in the popping machine, plus the aroma of fresh corn, transforms what would otherwise be a severely practical laboratory into a room with the same appeal as a kitchen.

Interesting Profession

Although seed analysis is not all as inviting as the popcorn test sounds, Mrs. DeHam and Mrs. Ella May Frazer, her assistant, insist that theirs is as interesting a profession as they know about. The importance of it to the agricultural sections of our country is indicated by the fact that pure seed laws, both Federal and state, protect the farmer from buying large portions of weed seed mixed in with his crop seeds, later to grow up side by side with the crops as in the parable of the wheat and the tares.

The farmer knows from sad experience, or from wise heeding of admonitions from the Department of Agriculture, that he must have pure seed if he wants good crops, and it is the function of Mrs. DeHam and other professional seed analysts to determine whether or not seed samples are pure. On the basis of their analyses, seeds are graded and sold and the farmer's fields are protected from the encroachment of noxious weeds. Today, when tons of field seeds are going daily to our Allies under Lend-Lease to replenish ravaged lands, the work of the American seed analyst is of international importance.

When samples indicate the presence of weeds, the commercial seed company cleans the seed on screens of special sizes, on discs, shaker tables and velvet-covered rolls, the different processes designed to remove certain types of alien seeds from among the good ones.

Mrs. DeHam has been analyzing field seeds since 1917 and is widely recognized as a specialist in bluegrass. She can identify the origin of crop seeds by the type of weeds present among them. This has not been so easy, however, since the drought and dust storms which carried some of the soil from Colorado, Kansas and Oklahoma into the Middle Western and some Eastern states, taking weeds along with it.

Through the work of the seed analyst, and state seed laboratories in co-operation with the state inspectors, farmers are kept informed as to the weeds for which they must be on the lookout, says Mrs. DeHam.

The practice of buying untested seed from neighbors is one which has been responsible for perpetuating many of the noxious weeds which are a bane to farmers, she told me. In some states, Iowa chief among them, all seed sold must meet a certain standard under the State law, and this has been protection especially to the farmer who buys from his neighbor instead of from a commercial seedsman whose seeds have been tested and cleaned.

Numerous Tests

After the original test of seed as it comes from the grower, and the subsequent cleaning process, there is the purity test, which is also part of the seed analyst's work. In the laboratory at the Peppard Seed Company of which Mrs. DeHam is in charge, there is what looked to my untrained eye like an over-sized refrigerator. This provides the "atmosphere" in which the seeds are germinated. Some are in silica sand in little thin pyrex dishes with pyrex covers through which the delicate sprouts are visible. Some are "planted" on moist blotting paper, and still others in cylindrical folds of cloth. This "rag doll" test is used chiefly for corn, Mrs. De Ham explained. The temperature in the germinator is maintained to correspond with that of day and night recordings during the growing season in localities where these seeds would normally be planted. Four such tests of 100 seeds each is the minimum for determining the average germination of the seeds. The average of the final count gives the germinating value.

Thousands of samples of hybrid seed corn are tested for germination qualities and then are sent out among farmers in various sections who plant it in test plots. They co-operate eagerly with the commercial seed companies, says Mrs. DeHam, for they are all interested in developing sturdier corn better adapted to the use of mechanical pickers in harvesting.

Scholarly Training

Mrs. DeHam began handling seeds when she was assistant to her father, Herman Schreiber, for many years grain inspector in Atchison, Kansas, grading wheat, corn, oats and barley, and making moisture tests. At the time of World War I, she replaced a man at the Mangelsdorf Seed Company in Atchison and in 1926 went to the Peppard Seed Company. She took special training under F. H. Hillman, Chief Botanist of the Department of Agriculture in Washington, and has spent many summers in study at different state seed laboratories under graduate botanists.

Although the seed business is generally considered a man's field, most of the recognized analysts in the seed laboratories today are women, Mrs. DeHam points out. As no seed house can function without a trained analyst on its staff, or the services of a commercial analyst, she sees in her profession a growing opportunity for young women interested in this type of career.

Anderson

Mrs. Bertha M. DeHam, president of the Association of Commercial Seed Analysts of North America, photographed in the laboratory of the Peppard Seed Company of Kansas City, Mo., of which she is in charge, counting hybrid corn sprouts in a "rag doll" test.

'Voice of America' Aided by Women of O.W.I.

Women of the OWI—No. II

By R. H. Markham
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

One of the important American War Agencies is the Office of War Information. Its task is to serve as America's spokesman. It has endeavored to be the Voice of America, telling the story of America, for the purpose of confounding our enemies and cheering our friends. It has a large staff, most of whose members are in Washington, New York and San Francisco, but many of whom are scattered over the earth, at the fronts and behind the fronts. Many of OWI's most efficient workers are women.

To list all the worthy ones would be uninteresting, to sing their praises would be out of place, at a moment when most worthy American men and women go unsung. But it might be useful to describe the activity of four typical OWI women. Not to mention their names would leave these descriptions with an appearance of unreality, so I shall embarrass the victims of this little story by telling who they are.

Pat Does Untangling

One is Mrs. "Pat" Allen, who works in New York. I don't know why they call her Pat, but they do. Maybe she'd prefer to be called by her official name, Mildred. I don't know, for I never called her by either. I was a bit afraid of her, as of all other important ladies, and called her Mrs. Allen.

Her job is to keep the grist of the intricate OWI mill in New York flowing smoothly. Or perhaps I should say, to keep its threads from getting tangled or broken. Were you ever in a great textile plant, with a thousand whirling bobbins sucking in countless bales of cotton, which reappear as myriad threads that are woven into endless strips of cloth? The OWI always impressed me as something like that. News sweeps in from a score of agencies and papers; directives pour in as to how that news shall be woven into the story of America; sections, departments, desks, writers, radio announcers, wireless operators prepare and deliver that story to the peoples of the earth. There can be no delay. Eyes look and ears listen night and day all over the world and the mill must constantly be kept running smoothly. The false presentation in a single language of any vital item of world news might spoil the work of the day and cause needless distress or consternation thousands of miles away.

Mrs. Allen is not the boss and not the control. She is kind of a supreme traffic officer, a switch woman in a union station with a hundred tracks and a train every ten minutes. She is a clearing house and information desk. Telegrams constantly arrive which she shifts and routes for action. Queries come in which she sees are answered. Decisions are made by a dozen bodies and she expedites reports of them to the proper places. Meetings are held and she takes the minutes.

Miss White Relays Policy

I don't know whether she works every day, but I never was in her office during the day without seeing her. And I am not sure she works every night but during every one of the many nights I've been in the office I've seen her there.

And I never saw her flustered or distracted. She disposes of everything as it comes in, shunting it all calmly to the proper persons.

Not in an impersonal, mechanical way, either. She's not a cold, efficient woman that drives you to despair because of your own weaknesses. She's very human in it all and cheerful and comforting. She's sisterly—although she may not like this qualification. A trip to her office does you good. The immense work she does seems rather incidental.

In the Washington office has worked another woman—or girl—Miss Barbara White, performing a somewhat similar task. Washington formulates OWI policy, as advised by the State Department; New York carries it out. In Washington they try to ascertain the proper version of America's story and of every item of it. They verify rumors and reports. They determine which news of the day should be stressed, which soft-pedaled. Should the Voice of America play up a newspaper article about a riot in Rome, or a revolution in Spain, or a strike in Phiadelphia, or famine in India, or a reported Bulgarian armistice, or the formation of a new government in Guatemala? Such questions are not easily answered. Some require consultations. Emergency and special guidances are issued, periodical directives are worked out, long-range plans are made in accordance with State and military policy. Wide and constant contact with the most authoritative and responsible officials is maintained. The New York operating bureaus daily, even hourly, ask Washington for guidance. These requests have gone through Barbara White and often—indeed usually—she has been able to answer them at once, citing chapter and verse. Other times she has had to pass the query on to some responsible regional specialist. Now and then a deputy director takes the matter up with the highest government officials.

I think it is Miss White's memory, alertness, good judgment, and scrupulousness that have made her so valuable. Every matter requiring settlement by Washington has two sides, as for example, a revolution in Spain or Partisan activity in Greece. Miss White has not taken sides, nor improvised, she has not "ad-libbed." She has known the official policy as formulated a month earlier, the week before, or an hour before and she has applied it. Her work has been thrilling and she has put her whole heart in it, arriving early and departing very late. She has now gone to an assignment in Cairo. I am sorry to say she'll find it much less interesting.

Good Work for Cairo

Largely responsible for the smooth functioning of the Cairo station is Miss Mary Ferguson in the New York office. She is what one might call technical supervisor. She sees that the outpost is properly, punctually, and pleasantly serviced.

That last word is no joke. Each outpost is a long way from home. Transportation is hard. Communications are often unclear and delayed. On both ends are tense and also careless people. So tempers sometimes erupt. Orders get mixed up. One set of instructions blots out another set. Sometimes decisions and appointments made at home irritate the outposts and cause heartburning. A typical soother, trouble-allayer, and untangler of snarls is Miss Ferguson. Each outpost has a similar supervisor.

She receives and tabulates and gets out the many cables. She distributes the reports. She scurries around to the proper bureaus to mobilize and expedite the desired personnel. She sends out books and periodicals and ink and machines.

I am sure she would be horrified at the figure, but she is the "mother" of a distant outpost family with many pretentious children that have a thousand urgent needs, and a very good "mother" she is. When I was out there she seemed more like a daughter to me.

In that outpost is a young administrator named Martha Bailes. Because of the paper shortage, I am not able to tell you all an administrator is supposed to do, but his tasks are legion. And traditionally he gets a lot of blame and very little praise. Miss Bailes is an exception. The outpost people there are certainly not easy to please, but they are pleased with her. She is both prompt and pleasant. She doesn't leave one off of vital lists, she doesn't suddenly remember errands after all offices are closed, she is not absent at a moment when you frantically need help, and she's not officious. In fact, she's very gracious. She does dull routine little jobs with smiles. When bureaucracy seems to me most monstrous, I sigh, then recall Martha Bailes, and take courage.

Presents for Little Girls Easy to Make If You Have a Way With the Needle

Gifts to Make—No. I

Perhaps you haven't seen in the stores this season just the kind of pretty, useful things you'd like to find for Christmas gifts. Perhaps you haven't begun looking—but have you thought of simple things you might make yourself? There are many, and ideas for them will be found in a series of five articles to be carried on this page on consecutive Tuesdays. The first article, appearing today, suggests gifts for little girls. Those to follow will offer ideas for gifts for mother, teen-age sister, brother and dad, and gifts for the home.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For the littlest girl in the family, how about:

A little jerkin of felt, corduroy, wool, or heavy cotton, made along the lines of a cattleman's vest, looks festive with dresses, or with sweaters and skirts. Made in a bright, becoming color, and the pocket flaps trimmed with cut-out flowers of felt in contrasting shades, it will be welcomed by any small girl. The patterns for these tiny jerkins can be found at any pattern counter, priced at about 25 cents for ages 6 to 14. They slip on over the head, or button down the front. Size 12 requires one yard of material in 36-inch width. Cut the flowers for trimming from one-inch strips of felt in colors and sew them on.

Another gay gift which would delight any young girl is a pair of bright red or green felt suspenders to hold up her skirt. These are made from two strips of felt (or woolen material) 32 inches long and 4¼ inches wide. Taper them off to about one inch in width at the ends and finish with rickrack braid, or half-inch strips of white felt notched with pinking shears. Use a 5-inch strip of the felt to hold the suspenders together in the front. Stitch this short strip to each suspender about 6 inches from the end, forming an "H" design in the front. The suspenders button onto the skirt, so work buttonholes in a small flap set on the underneath side of the suspenders, 3½ inches from the ends, both front and back. Decorate with running stitches in black embroidery cotton the entire length of the suspenders, right down the center, and with cut-out flowers of blue, yellow, and white, with tiny circles of yellow felt about the size of a currant sewn on for centers. Group the flowers on the strip which holds the suspenders together in the front, and from this point to the shoulders on each suspender. These require ¼ yard of 36-inch material, 4½ yards of white rickrack, or felt edging, one-inch strips of felt in each color for the flowers, and one skein of embroidery thread in black.

A handy school bag which holds books, pencils, erasers, and notebooks safe requires only two thirds of a yard of 36-inch material in sturdy cotton. Finished, this bag measures 17 inches wide, and 21 inches deep. Stitch down the side and across one end, and turn down a two-inch hem at the top. Stitch one inch from the top edge for a drawstring closing. Run one yard of ¼-inch cord through this facing, tie in a strong knot, and the bag is ready for the gift box.

Design a make-up bag of felt or gay plaid rayon exactly as the above school bag, only smaller. It should measure about 7 x 10 inches, finished. Cut the material 9 x 22 inches in order to obtain this size. If a lining is desired, cut one inch smaller. This requires ¼ yard of 36-inch material for the bag. One half yard if it requires a lining, and ½ yard of cord makes the drawstring.

Embroider tiny flowers in lazy daisy designs on plain, machine-made sweaters with a few lengths of bright colored wool to decorate them in the California manner. Space the flowers in rows along the front closing, around the neck, or scatter them over the entire sweater. A crocheted edge at neck, wrist, and down the front to match the color used in the flowers gives a finishing touch and a handmade look to the sweater.

A plain beret or cap can take on a gifty look with bright wool flowers embroidered on its band, or across the top. Or if you appliqué cut-outs in amusing designs over the side with colored thread. Wrapped in tissue, and tucked in a gift package, it will delight the little girl who receives it.

Popcorn—A Treat With Little Sugar

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Ask the overseas soldier what he misses most and one of the things he is apt to mention is popcorn. Now, likely you can't send that overseas boy popcorn confections, at least not often, but such sweets are ideal for the box for the boy in the United States, and for the youngsters at home. Also, popcorn sweets will make your precious sugar stretch and stretch. You really get a lot of food for the sweetening used in each recipe.

Pineapple Popcorn Balls

Five quarts of popped corn
½ cup white sirup
3 cups sugar
1½ cups pineapple juice
1 tablespoon lemon juice
Few drops of yellow food coloring

Dissolve sirup and sugar in pineapple juice and bring to boil. Boil slowly without stirring to firm ball stage (240-242° F.). Remove from stove, add lemon juice, vanilla, and coloring. Return to stove and boil exactly 1 minute. Pour at once over crisp corn and form into balls.

Taffy Popcorn Balls

1½ cups mild flavored molasses
¾ cup sugar
1½ tablespoons butter

Measure ingredients into heavy saucepan. Stir over low heat until sugar is melted, then increase the heat slightly and cook slowly until a drop in cold water forms a hard ball (275° F.). Remove from fire and pour over eight to ten cups popped corn. Stir well, cool slightly. Butter your fingers lightly and mold into balls. Cool on a greased platter or plate.

Popcorn Bars

These may be made by using the above recipe but before adding the taffy mixture to the popped corn add ½ cup chopped peanuts to the popped corn. Then pour onto the corn, stir well and place in a greased flat glass utility pan. When cold, break into bars.

Other variations may be made by adding food coloring to the taffy mixture before adding it to the popped corn, or by adding ½ cup raisins to the popped corn.

Peanut Butter Popcorn Balls

¼ cup peanut butter
¼ teaspoon soda
4 quarts popped corn
1 cup corn sirup
½ cup sugar
1 teaspoon cream of tartar

Boil together the corn sirup, sugar and cream of tartar until a spoonful dropped into a pan of cold water makes a hard ball. Add peanut butter and soda. Pour over freshly popped corn. Mix well. Form into balls.

Chocolate Nut Popcorn Balls

2 cups white sugar
½ cup white corn sirup
⅔ cupful mild flavored molasses
1 tablespoon butter
⅔ cup water
2 ounces baking chocolate
4 tablespoons of chopped nut meats

Dissolve the sugar, white sirup and water over a slow fire and boil till brittle. Remove from the fire and add the molasses, and chocolate melted over hot water, and the butter. Stir well, add the nuts and mix the freshly popped corn. Dip out by large spoonsful and make into balls, first wetting the hands in cold water or rubbing them lightly with butter.

Old-Fashioned Cracker Jack

1 cup molasses
1 cup sugar
3 quarts popped corn
½ teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon butter

Melt butter. Add sugar, salt and molasses. Boil to the hard crack stage (285-290°F.) Pour over corn, stir while pouring. Spread in a thin layer to cool. Break in pieces.

For variety chopped peanuts or other nuts may be added to this recipe.

B. P.

All recipes on this page have been checked by Miss Alice Bradley, director of Miss Farmer's School of Cookery.

Years Do Not Slow Up Mrs. Buell

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Houston, Texas

Today Mrs. Laura F. Buell, 80 years young, carries on her work at the Frederick Produce Company in the same highly efficient way that she has for the past 10 years, checking invoices, estimating company profits and salesmen's commissions. One time only has she been away from her work as long as a day.

At the age of 23, Mrs. Buell, widow of a Mississippi farmer, began to work for the W. H. Stowers Furniture and Piano Company in Natchez, Mississippi. After moving to Houston to be with her daughter, Mrs. John C. Wier, she was offered a position as bookkeeper with the Stowers Company, which had opened a store in this city. Since then she has held various positions.

This great-grandmother not only holds down an office job but keeps house as well. She rises daily at 5:30, and in addition walks seven blocks at her lunch hour. She has four grandchildren and five great-grandchildren. A grandson, Chief Petty Officer J. E. Wier, is a naval air station instructor in Corpus Christi, Texas.

When the war loan drives are on, Mrs. Buell sells war bonds on behalf of her company. Having worked for 57 years, she is of the opinion that wartime is no time to stop working.

Test Color First

When dyeing dresses be sure to drop in a white handkerchief or two. One woman does this and buttonholes an appliquéd figure on the solid color, or embroiders a design on it.

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Radio Hoax Of Mars Raid Upsets Chile

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 14 (AP)—At least one fatality and injuries to several persons were attributed today to panic caused by Chile's radio "Invasion from Mars" last night, a radiocast which upset this country just as the radio show on the same subject produced by Orson Welles did the United States in October, 1938.

An adaptation of the Welles broadcast, based on the H. G. Wells story, "Wars of the Worlds," was radiocast by a Santiago station. This Chilean version was as realistic as the American show and sent hundreds into the streets and flooded newspapers and Army and Navy headquarters with inquiries.

The show began with a simulated news report of an earthquake recorded by seismographs in Mendoza, Argentina, and Princeton, N. J. Such news always gets the attention of Chileans, who have experienced many severe earthquakes.

Then the program continued with an announcement that the reported earthquake was due to the shock of the landing of great rocket planes carrying monsters from Mars. The landings were described as being near Puente Alto, a town not far from Santiago. The Martians, the radiocast said, were using "death rays" and poison gas.

An account of how the Martians were wiping out Chilean military police and army forces who attempted to halt them followed. Then the men from Mars were reported to have seized the Government Palace.

There were realistic news bulletins of how the Martians destroyed nitrate warehouses and copper mines and wrecked naval bases at Valparaiso and Talcahuano and how the military forces and civilian defense units of the country, as well as the Red Cross, were being mobilized. The Ministry of Interior was reported to have appealed for calm and for faith in the Chilean defense forces.

The Government today was reported to be planning punitive measures against the radio station which broadcast the show.

The confusion caused by the broadcast was not confined to Santiago.

Regent of Belgium

Underwood

Prince Charles Leads Troops in Review

The Regent of Belgium, second son of King Albert, leading his troops before the Royal Palace in a review of Belgian Army before the war.

Regent of Belgium Observed U. S. Features Incognito Style

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A light of recognition springs into the eyes of a few—a very few—Chicagoans at the sight of current news pictures of Prince Charles, Regent of Belgium, leading his troops in review at Brussels, while his brother King Leopold is held prisoner by the Germans.

Recalling him as a rather shy, slightly mysterious, young visitor to this country, back in 1931, who danced, but none too well, who played nine holes of golf in 48, and who enjoyed fast driving, some think of him as "Paul Derethy," some as "Charles Dawson," but practically none, as the second son of the former King Albert of Belgium, traveling incognito.

He arrived in New York in April, 1931. At that time it did leak out that he was here, using the name Paul Derethy, and that he intended to work with Thomas Edison, in New Jersey, and in the Baldwin Locomotive plant, and the Ford plant in Detroit.

As Charles Dawson, he attended a dance in Des Moines, Iowa, played golf, and did some "fast" automobile driving. His golf partners, who of course didn't know who he was until afterward, said he seemed to be holding back, playing less well than he could, to conceal, for some reason, his real ability.

'Almost Shy'

Those who had danced with him reported afterward that he was "almost shy."

With him on the visit here was Count Francois de Buissenet, who then went on with him to Washington, where they joined Countess de Buissenet, who had come to this country with him from Belgium. In Des Moines the two stayed with Robert de Buissenet, relative of the Count.

As for his reported Detroit visit, some there point out that he might have been confused with Princes Ferdinand and Otto, sons of the then deposed Crown Prince of Germany.

Anti-Fascist Coalition in Italy Placed Under Severe Strain

By Edgar R. Rosen
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The current political crisis which broke out in Rome last week cannot be regarded as a sudden flare-up. The crescendo of the heated political debate between the two wings of the Anti-Fascist coalition and last Sunday's big Socialist-Communist rally in the Italian Capital in celebration of the anniversary of the Russian Revolution, were merely the end of an uneasy truce.

At this writing, the outcome of the current meeting of the Italian Cabinet is still uncertain and it is therefore impossible to indicate the future trend of Italian politics, although it appears probable that some compromise solution will be found.

A number of significant factors can, however, be traced behind the current crisis.

An especially important point appears to have been the transfer of the presidency of the Allied Commission in Italy to Harold Macmillan, British Resident-Minister at Allied Headquarters in Italy. The appointment of Mr. Macmillan has left no doubt that not only will there be no change in the British attitude toward Italian political problems, but that the conservative trend may well become ever more pronounced.

Left Move Demanded

There have been many developments in recent weeks—especially in the agricultural and industrial sector—where the Allied Commission would have preferred to remain inactive. Yet, in the long run, the growing prestige of the Bonomi Government was strong enough to overcome "military resistance."

The conservative trend in Great Britain's Italian policy was made quite clear by Prime Minister Winston Churchill himself in his speech in the House of Commons last September, accentuating the sincerity and enthusiasm of the Lieutenant of the Realm, Crown Prince Umberto, and the latter's "growing stature in Italian eyes."

In this connection it is noteworthy that one of the immediate causes of the crisis was an interview Prince Umberto recently gave to Herbert Matthews of the New York Times. While obviously pleading for a plebiscite, giving the Italian people "a straight choice of Republic or Monarchy"—Italian monarchists would prefer a plebiscite to a constituent assembly, demanded by Italy's anti-Fascist parties—the Crown Prince emphasized that, in his opinion, the Italian monarchy must move left.

Crown Princess Active

Interestingly, Prince Umberto's statement was made shortly after Crown Princess Marie Jose had returned to Rome from Switzerland where she had gone before the Italian surrender in September, 1943.

The political activities of the Crown Princess in winning over a number of anti-Fascist intellectuals before the overthrow of Mussolini were of great importance in bringing about the collapse of Fascism. It appears fairly certain that Premier Ivanoe Bonomi played an important part in the conspiracy, as, according to the plans worked out in spring of 1943, Signor Bonomi was mentioned as Marshal Badoglio's successor as soon as the latter would have succeeded in maneuvering Italy out of the German camp.

There is reason to assume that the Leftist parties are quite aware of the political adroitness of the Crown Princess and of her influence among "moderate" anti-Fascists. When reading the story of Prince Umberto's "Leftist" interview, some were reminded of a remark made by Princes Marie Jose upon her arrival in Switzerland last year.

Replying to a question as to whether she could speak German, the Princess answered in the negative, but stressed that she was "learning Russian."

Princess Umberto's interview caused a storm of indignation among the leaders of the anti-Fascist coalition. The Cabinet tried to avoid a crisis by issuing a statement that the constitutional issue would be decided through the vote of a constituent assembly.

Own Claims Pushed

But the debate preceding that statement led to a split among the coalition parties. Significantly, the split came only a few weeks after the parties had concluded an agreement to postpone changes regarding Italy's social, economic, and internal political status until after the war, thus leaving the final decision to the Constituent Assembly.

Apparently, the Socialist and Communist leaders voiced the opinion that Prince Umberto's interview had violated the political truce and that they were no longer bound by the agreement.

Actually, however, both parties, supported by the Action Party, must have regarded the issue as an excellent opportunity to strengthen their influence within the Government.

Simultaneously, they renewed their pressure upon Italy's powerful Center Party, the Roman Catholic Christian Democrats, to join them in a republican coalition.

Support for Orlando

The Liberals and Labor Democrats tried to counter the Leftist maneuvers by proposing a moderate Christian Democratic-Liberal-Labor democratic government. As during the crisis of last August the Rightist parties appear to have suggested that former Premier Victorio Emmanuel Orlando be appointed Signor Bonomi's successor.

It is an open secret that many British policy-makers in Italy would gladly support an Orlando regime. The situation appears particularly favorable from their point of view as Allied military leaders have little hope of driving the Germans from northern Italy before a general German military collapse.

The Socialist and Communist leadership has relied upon the eventual liberation of the Po Valley where the support of the popular masses have played into their hands.

Showdown Avoided

Notwithstanding statements, meetings and resolutions, the current political crisis has served to emphasize the following important facts: (1) the parties are reluctant to risk a showdown; (2) the Communists continue to follow a comparatively "moderate" course: (3) the Roman Catholic Christian Democrats continue to be the decisive political factor in Italian factors, at least for the time being.

Yet, irrespective of party lines, progressive elements in general are particularly worried lest the reorganization of the Italian armed forces, now reportedly being built up to a strength of approximately 100,000, be exploited by pro-monarchic groups, anxious to turn the new army into a civil war army ready to smash all legal attempts to establish a Republic.

Progressive elements throughout the country therefore can be expected to emphasize the following urgent demands:

1. Democratization of the armed forces.
2. Transfer of administrative authority from reactionary provincial administrations to the committees of liberation.
3. Economic and social reforms.
4. Clarification of the political problems regarding Chamber of Deputies, Senate, and Constituent Assembly.

Nazi Propaganda Stretched To Limit by Goebbels' Aids

Continued from Page 1

the Secret Police, and the Blackshirt formations, has assumed the following functions during the last four months:

1. Chief of the "Ersatzheer" (Reserve Army).
2. Supreme commander of the Volksgrenadier divisions.
3. Supreme command of the Volkssturm.
4. Supreme command of Hitler Youth formations, in so far as they are composed of boys from 16 to 18 and are being employed as closed units.
5. Supreme command over the administrative apparatus in the rear areas of the German front districts. (This command is being exercised through the Gauleiters as Reich Defense Commissioners.)

New Oath of Allegiance

In addition, Herr Himmler has assumed control over a number of army corps in recent weeks by having appointed SS and police generals as chiefs of the respective front sectors.

The most recent example was the appointment of SS Group Leader, Otto Winkelmann, for the sector Budapest. Other "SS Sector Chiefs" rule in Warsaw and Slovakia.

[A clandestine German-language radio report published yesterday said that copies of a new oath of allegiance to be used in the German Army were being printed in Germany. Soldiers would swear allegiance to Herr Himmler, as leader of the German Reich. The forms apparently were not yet in circulation.]

Much space is still being given in the German press to the destruction it is claimed is being wrought on London by the V-2 weapons, though at the same time commentators are forced to admit that the November fog has prevented German aviators photographing this damage.

Britain 'Merciless'

Britain is said by German commentators to be reaping the reward of its merciless slaughter of German towns and cities. Reports from neutral sources, however, indicate that there is no comparison between the situation in London and that in western Germany. "The Allies by their round clock bombing," writes one neutral correspondent, "are making life in the Rhineland and the Ruhr impossible. There is no water, light, or gas in many towns, communications are broken and supply services operate only irregularly.

"The authorities have made supreme efforts to prevent starvation. Air-raid shelters are only big enough for the women and children. Men must stand outside. Large-scale evacuation must now be undertaken even though so many persons already have been evacuated from different parts of the Reich that it will be difficult to find room for thousands more in relatively safe areas."

Homes Far Dislocated

German propaganda is faced with the dilemma of avoiding too bleak a picture of conditions in West Germany, but at the same time so presenting the situation there that people in less badly hit areas will open their doors to those from the Rhineland and Ruhr.

The National Zeitung of Essen [Marshal Göring's paper] in one of its most recent issues admits, first, that Ruhr schools were closed even in 1943; second, that life is unbearable in the Rhineland and the Ruhr; third, weapons like V-2 are an uncertain guarantee of victory; fourth, large-scale evacuation not only within western Germany but to other parts of the Reich is now unavoidable.

WPB Tackles Urgent Need To Boost War-Item Output

Continued from Page 1

time Commission to discuss all phases of urgent war production, especially with regard to such items as heavy artillery ammunition, heavy trucks and tires, cotton duck, and foundry products.

Output Job Incomplete

All these will be told and, in turn, the information will be passed along to war plants that the war production job is by no means done.

In order to meet changing battlefront demands, production schedules are being constantly revised.

Charles M. Hay, Deputy Chairman and Executive Director of the War Manpower Commission, headed the Midwest WMC delegation, which also included Vernon A. McGree, Deputy Executive Director; William Haber, Assistant Executive Director for Program Development; and Leo R. Werts, Assistant Director for Field Service.

WPB Chairman J. A. Krug remained in Washington for the WPB meeting today but will go to Chicago and Cleveland later in the week. Other members of the WPB delegation are Harold Boeschenstein, Deputy Vice-Chairman for Operations; Joseph B. Keenan, Vice-Chairman for Labor Operations; Tudor Bowen, Deputy Vice-Chairman for Field Production Operations; John H. Middlekamp, Director, Automotive Division; William M. Hale, Director, General Industrial Equipment Division; and John S. Chafee, Director, Tools Division.

Concentrate on Speed

In Detroit, the group will concentrate on speeding up production of machine tools necessary to the manufacture of heavy-artillery ammunition and of component parts which the machine-tool makers have to get from subcontractors.

At Chicago, they will look into ways of increasing the output of castings and component parts for heavy-duty trucks and electronic equipment.

Attention in Cleveland will be centered on stimulating production of heavy tires, machine tools for heavy ammunition, and castings for heavy-duty trucks.

View From a Biscuit Bomber Of the Battle Lines on Leyte

Continued from Page 1

was no exception. Hardly had the plane pulled away from the strip when enemy planes began dropping bombs on the ships in the harbor just a few hundred yards in front of us.

One enemy plane, hit by ack-ack and out of control, crashed into the deck of a Liberty ship.

Though we didn't have even a "pea shooter" aboard, our pilot felt impelled to run over and have a closer look.

Weathering that close shave, we then set out to make a short run to where we were to drop the shells.

How Yanks Advanced

Flying at 200 feet across Leyte Valley, it was possible to see the road, running north-south, which had been the advance route of American troops who had reached Carigara Bay at the northern end of the Island.

We saw where the Japanese had made a futile attempt to hold up the advance with tank traps consisting of three palm stumps wired together and sunk as a single pile every few feet.

These, like the zigzag trenches which lay behind them, were easily circumvented and wiped out from the rear.

The daily advances of American Doughboys also were clearly marked by little groups of foxholes and piles of empty food cans which indicated each night's battle bivouac.

The Leyte Valley didn't bear too many scars of this early swift advance.

The battle of Leyte, though slowly building up in its importance, is still far from measuring up to large-scale warfare, such as can be expected later if the Americans gain space to base aircraft, which are still tremendously crowded here.

The enemy force now fighting in the Ormoc corridor faces an existence of rather short duration. It seems probable, however, that the Japanese will make further determined attempts to build up and supply their ground forces.

Yamashita Leads Foe

The Philippines campaign, now pinpointed in the Ormoc corridor, is under the direction of one of the Japanese Army's toughest commanders.

Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita is one of the most important members of the Kwangtung Army troops which fought in Manchuria and which now controls the Government in Tokyo. It was General Yamashita who engineered and personally supervised the various tactics which carried the Japanese troops down through Malaya in a series of by-passing hops.

It was the arrogant imperial General himself who accepted British General Percival's surrender while in his stocking feet.

General Yamashita recently was transferred to Manila. In directing the campaign now from Manila, he undoubtedly considers Leyte the first line of defense for Manila. And he may be willing to sacrifice far greater numbers of troops and shipping than up to now in an effort to keep this first line from breaking.

Morrill Named for Post At Minnesota University

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 14 (AP)—James Lewis Morrill, President of the University of Wyoming and former Acting Managing Editor of the Cleveland Press, has been named Chancellor of the University of Minnesota.

Fred B. Synder, head of the University of Minnesota Board of Regents, said Dr. Morrill has been released by the University of Wyoming and will take office at Minnesota next July 1.

Roosevelt-Congress Battle Looms Over Security Tax

Continued from Page 1

whether a social security law which is already on the statute books, shall be carried out under its original financial terms.

The arguments against increasing the taxes to enlarge the reserve fund with which to meet Federal obligations are financial. Senator Vandenberg argues that the present reserve is big enough to meet current demands. He argues that the reserve, furthermore, exists "only on paper" and is represented by "the Government's I. O. U.", the money actually on loan to other funds.

The final argument for freezing was indicated by Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, yesterday. It is that any further increase in taxes would simply be more than business could stand, and that they would shut up shop rather than pay it.

Counter-Arguments

Counter-arguments advanced by proponents of higher taxes are that net corporate incomes in America are as high or higher than ever before, that there will never be a better time for tax increases, and that to delay them further will endanger the whole law.

They argue that opponents of any social security program are using the tax weapon to prevent its application, in defiance of the expressed Dewey-Roosevelt program of expansion.

As to the reserve trust fund, where the 1 per cent employer-employee taxes are pooled and invested in Government bonds, they argue that this is standard insurance practice.

Congress reassembled here in a perfunctory session and soon recessed. The plan calls for a series of recesses until real work starts next week. Democratic legislative leaders will discuss plans tomorrow with the President.

A list of routine appointments went to Congress from the White House.

A series of supplemental appropriations for more than a score of Federal agencies including an item of $339,112,455 for the Navy Department, went to Congress.

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson told congressional leaders that the United States in the future must maintain a much larger peacetime military establishment than it did in the pre-war years. His recommendation was made in a letter requesting legislation to make the office of Undersecretary of War a permanent one. It came amidst indications that congressional backers of universal military service would delay action on proposed bills until next year.

The outcome of the presidential election is a mandate to the Republican Party to liberalize its policies in domestic affairs, Senator George D. Aiken (R) of Vermont declared today.

Senator Aiken, who won re-election Tuesday, Nov. 7, said his large majority, plus those scored by such successful Republican senatorial candidates as Governor Saltonstall of Massachusetts and Wayne L. Morse of Oregon, "indicates that the people would gladly support a progressive Republican Party."

Position of G. O. P.

The Republicans, Senator Aiken said, can get behind proposals to develop natural resources to their fullest extent; can support "any measure designed to maintain wages and increase purchasing power"; and can accept the fact that the world after the war "isn't going to be the same world it was before the war."

Two bills involving postwar expenditure of nearly $1,500,000,000 to help make America's rivers better serve the needs of its citizens will be brought before the Senate for consideration next Monday, Nov. 20.

The measures, both passed by the House, are the flood control bill containing an estimated $971,000,000 worth of projects and the rivers and harbors bill authorizing some $498,000,000 in construction.

Stettinius Explains Trade With Italy

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (AP)—Acting Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius said yesterday that Government purchases of Italian products were not aimed at giving "abnormal impetus" to the importation of Italian commodities.

The Government purchases, he said, are made in an effort to restore nearly normal trade relations with Italy in line with Government policy on trade with all liberated areas. Private firms are not yet permitted to operate in Italy.

Mr. Stettinius gave the explanation in a letter replying to a protest from Puerto Rico's Resident Commissioner Bolivar Pagan against Government purchases in Italy of citron in brine, also a Puerto Rican product.

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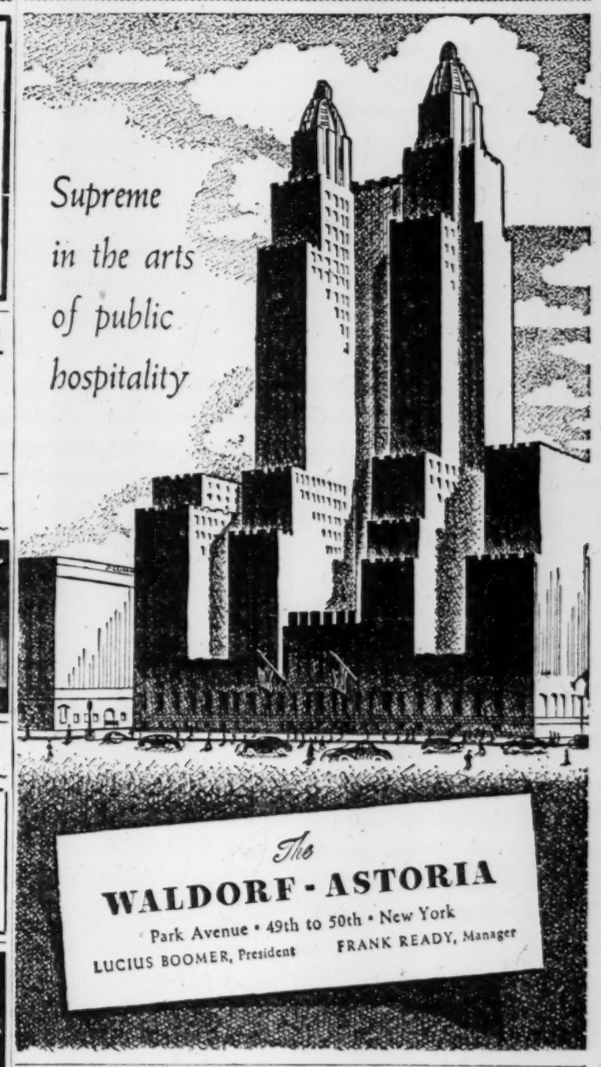

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British Pressure on Terrorists Linked to Moyne Assassination

By E. Berg Holt

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 14—The recent intensification of pressure by British authorities against Jewish terrorists in Palestine is believed here to have caused these same terrorists finally to decide to attack Lord Moyne, British Resident-General in Egypt.

In previous weeks there had been large-scale police activities, including several successful roundups. More than 250 individuals detained under emergency regulations had recently been deported from Palestine, and the High Commissioner on Oct. 10 issued a proclamation against lawlessness, warning of still sterner measures if improvement did not take place.

Following this proclamation Jewish moderates themselves warned extremists that the whole Jewish community would be obliged to act against them, though at the same time Vaad Leumi, moderate organ, protested the terms of the proclamation; there is a strong undercurrent of local Jewish opinion that every Jew has the inalienable "right to be in and remain in Palestine."

British Policy Opposed

Meanwhile it is clear that Palestine Jews as a whole dislike the present British policy, and the Jewish Agency (the ruling board in the Palestine Jewish community) last month formally rejected recent suggestions for a partition of Palestine and reiterated the Zionist objective of a Jewish state covering the whole country.

The Arabs, on the other hand, are equally determined to resist both a Jewish state and partition. The recent Pan-Arab conference at Alexandria, at which their delegate, Musa Alami, received the most cordial reception, made it clear that they have the backing of all Arab countries.

Indeed there is reason to believe there would be a complete economic boycott of Palestine by neighboring Arab countries if a Jewish state was formed.

Pipe Line Involved

Galilee and Syria are closely interlocked economically, as are southern parts of the country, with Trans-Jordan. A boycott therefore might have serious results.

Moreover if the Arabs resisted by force it is clear that it would require considerable military strength not merely to keep Palestinian Arabs quiet, but also to protect the Iraqi pipe line to Haifa, which runs across many miles of uninhabited desert.

The "stern group" to which the assassins apparently admit they belonged is an extremist offshoot of left-wing Zionists.

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Korea-to-Rangoon Rail Link Revived by Japanese Planners

Wide support given as shipping routes come within bombing range of American forces.

Three different gauges give difficult task to engineers — Most of line one track.

By Paul Wohl

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

As Japan is on the verge of linking up its northern and southern forces in China by the capture of Kweilin and Liuchow, in Kwangsi Province, it is once again unearthing its old project of a rail route from Korea to Rangoon.

The project is being ventilated with the more enthusiasm since Japan's shipping routes to southeast Asia are within striking distance of American land-based bombers in the Philippines.

According to Japanese reports, only seven days would be needed to travel by train from Tokyo to Singapore—less than by the average steamer—and 90 hours from Shanghai to Singapore. At present, however, such calculations are purely theoretical.

Even if the Japanese armies succeeded in pushing from Kweilin and Liuchow to the Indo-Chinese border and in closing the rail gap between the Yangtze Valley and the Bay of Bengal, a north-south rail line from Tokyo to southeast Asia could do little to supplement maritime communications through the South China Sea.

On the map, the building of some 150 or 200 miles of railroad from Liuchow, the southwestern terminal of the great trunk line through central China, to Lungchow, the northern terminal of the Indo-Chinese railways, seems fairly simple, and in view of the remarkable accomplishments of Japan's railway engineers in Thailand and Burma, there can be little doubt that it could be done.

Yet, the establishment of a through rail route from Tokyo to Burma and Singapore, today would come much too late to strengthen Japan's military position in southeast Asia to any great extent.

Although this all-railway would be shorter than Russia's Trans-Siberian railroad and not much longer than rail distances between North America's Atlantic and Pacific coasts, its practical importance cannot be compared to any of the world's great continental trunk lines. Its completion could have no decisive effect upon the supply services between the Japanese homeland and southeast Asia.

Although Japan's victories in South China soon will give it clear supply lines by land from Manchuria to Singapore, the technical difficulties of carrying goods by rail through this distance narrow down the advantages of this route.

Rail services between Tokyo and Indo-China would have to be ferried across the Tsushima Straits from Japan to the mainland, and between Pukow and Nangking, across the mighty Yangtze River—transportation between the ferry rail heads of Shimonoseki in south Japan, and Fusan in Korea, takes six hours and is occasionally interrupted by stormy weather, while ferry services across the Yangtze are of limited capacity.

3. With a few exceptions in Korea and Manchuria, the entire line has only one track.

4. The Chinese have destroyed or taken up several hundred miles of track between Hankow and Liuchow, so that the total track mileage of the rail link would have to be built and maintained under wartime conditions would be much greater than the relatively short distance between the present Chinese and Indo-Chinese terminals.

Additional Obstacle

The north-south extension of the projected line through widely-different climates, from Manchuria to the tropical countries between the Bay of Bengal and the South China Sea, is an additional obstacle with which neither North America's inter-oceanic rail services nor the Trans-Siberian have to cope.

The Japanese might have developed efficient land communications between Tokyo and Indo-China, had they been able to overcome China's resistance, before forcing America into the war. The conversion of the Tokyo-Shimonoseki-Nagasaki line to standard-gauge, which was started in 1940 and interrupted in 1942, would have been a relatively easy undertaking. Had they waited long enough, they even might have carried through their famous project of a tunnel under the Tsushima Straits.

Japan entered the war with a fairly well-organized railway system. Its engineers had rebuilt the principal railroads of northern and central China and reorganized shipping on the Yangtze River. In southeast Asia, their rail army surprised the Allies by the speed with which it provided hitherto nonexistent rail services between Bangkok and Saigon, although trains still have to be ferried across the Mekong River.

Rail connections between Bangkok and Burma along jungle trails, which the sea-minded British in the early phases of the Malayan campaign declared impassable even for motor trucks, were completed in the first months of 1943.

The existence of this important rail link, which long had been doubted, was admitted officially in the New Delhi communique of April 7, 1943.

Exposed to Raids

Had the Japanese, at that time, brought the land route between the Yangtze Valley and the Indo-Chinese border under their control, the great north-south line might be in operation. Today, however, Japan could do no more than establish a precarious and not very speedy passenger service, exposed to constant raids from the remaining American air bases along the highway from Kunming to Chungking.

Heavy supplies could not be conveyed over this line.

Tokyo at present has a railway problem of its own and little railway material to spare. The raids of America's Superfortresses on industrial installations and communication centers in Kyushu, Korea, Manchuria, and northern China must have necessitated extensive repairs.

As a result of the mobilization of almost 1,000,000 gross tons of coastal shipping, which before the war carried nearly the entire heavy industrial traffic of Japan, its domestic railroads are vastly overtaxed. Most of the country's steel capacity is needed for military purposes. To fill the gaps, which Allied air and naval raids have made in the Island Empire's naval and merchant tonnage, Japanese shipyards already need more steel than the steel works can provide.

The production of rails and rolling stock demands substantial quantities of steel. This year, rail services in Japan proper had to be curtailed so severely that reserve materials which may be available for new construction in southern China hardly can be sufficient for the establishment and efficient operation of hundreds of new and heavy track miles through difficult terrain.

Under these circumstances, Japan's new drive from Hankow southward to the Indo-Chinese border seems to be aimed at cutting Chungking's last communications with the coast rather than at establishing a powerful land supply line from Tokyo to Rangoon and Singapore.

In southern China, the Japanese underestimated America's offensive power to reconquer air bases in the Philippines, from which their maritime lifelines through the South China Sea soon are likely to be subjected to raids of ever increasing intensity.

Belgium Wants Army to Share In Occupation of Germany

LONDON, Nov. 14 (AP)—Belgium has asked the Allied powers formally for permission to participate in the occupation of Germany, Paul-Henri Spaak, Belgium Minister for Foreign Affairs, announced last night.

Mr. Spaak, speaking at a press conference before his return to Brussels, said one of the prime matters discussed with the British here had been the feasibility of "immediately equipping a Belgian army so that it can participate in the occupation of Germany next spring."

"If an international control is placed over the Ruhr and Rhineland," Mr. Spaak said, "we naturally would want to participate. It is a problem of necessity to Belgium."

The other outstanding Belgian problem discussed with British officials, Mr. Spaak said, concerned the grave food situation in his country.

Diplomatic Discussions

Meanwhile responsible quarters in London reported progress toward a program for creation of a western European committee composed of Britain, France, Belgium, and Holland to take over sentinel duty against German aggression after the post-victory occupation period.

The plan has reached the point of diplomatic discussions among representatives of the four countries, these sources said, and the long-range aspects probably will be laid before Prime Minister Churchill, President Roosevelt and Marshal Stalin at their imminent conference, to determine if such alliances could operate within the framework of the future world security organization.

Mr. Churchill and Gen. Charles de Gaulle probably discussed the program's workability during their Paris conference, it was said.

These same sources expressed belief that a similar combine would be formed in the East, with Russia at its head, and with Czechoslovakia and eventually Poland as partners in guarding against a rebirth of German militarism.

"Regional Agency"

The Times of London said the idea of a western European security alliance would fall directly within the category of "regional arrangements or agencies" for maintenance of peace and security foreseen in the Dumbarton Oaks plan and "its application is indeed necessary beyond the strictly military sphere."

Supporters of the western plan, basing their conclusions on experiences after World War I, contend that popular sentiment will prevent keeping large occupation armies in Germany for long periods, even though the need of policing the country continues.

As a result, they express belief that occupation forces eventually will be reduced to an Allied air force, requiring far fewer men but possessing easy maneuverability for supervision of a wide area, while responsibility for checking any future German uprising on land would fall on Germany's immediate neighbors.

As a part of this plan of a western bloc, France would maintain a strong army—already advocated publicly by Mr. Churchill—Britain would keep a powerful fleet and air force, and Belgium and Holland would waive their former attitude of neutrality to provide air bases near Germany's borders.

This, after the Allied forces have been withdrawn entirely from Germany, would give the western alliance a combination able to act quickly in concert by sea, land, and air.

Goebbels' Skill in Mimicry Deepens Mystery on Hitler

LONDON, Nov. 14 (AP) — Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels swung into a campaign yesterday to persuade the world that silent, secluded Adolf Hitler is in "excellent, vigorous health," and not a phantom upon whose prestige Heinrich Himmler is trading as the real master of Germany, Stockholm heard rumors, however, that all visits to the Führer had been canceled, including tomorrow's scheduled visit by Dr. Joseph Tiso, "President" of Slovakia.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (AP)—In speculating today on the possibility that Dr. Joseph Goebbels might have written Hitler's Beer Hall Putsch anniversary proclamation, Louis P. Lochner, chief of the Associated Press Bureau in Berlin from 1928 to 1941, recalled that the Propaganda Minister has an especial gift for imitation and could easily have copied the Führer's style.

"At a party in Berlin one evening in the mid-thirties, the Propaganda Minister astounded those present by delivering monologues pleading the Monarchist, Republican, Communist, and Nazi causes, respectively," Mr. Lochner said.

"In quick succession he orated in the style of Count Westarp, Gustav Stresemann, Ernst Thaelmann, and Adolf Hitler.

"One of the guests afterward told me: 'Each time Goebbels pleaded so convincingly that we successively became anxious to re-establish the Monarchy, revive the Weimar Republic, join the Soviet Union, and follow the Swastika.'

"In each case, not only his argument followed the usual line of the particular "ism" he advocated, but the language in which he clothed the arguments was that of each party leader.

"There is always the possibility that Adolf Hitler wrote the proclamation attributed to him.

"But there is at least an even chance, also, that Heinrich Himmler, the real leader of present-day Germany, ordered "Unser Doktor"—little Joseph Goebbels—to formulate a proclamation in the style of Adolf Hitler."

Nazi Bank Panic

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (AP)—The Gestapo has arrested the managing directors of Germany's "two greatest banks," causing a panic in German financial circles "greater than the panic following the bank crash in 1931," the Swedish newspaper Stockholms-Tidningen said in an article reported today by the Office of War Information.

The bankers were listed as Dr. Oswald Roesler, managing director of the Deutsche Bank, and Karl Goetz, managing director of the Dresdner Bank.

The newspaper said they were arrested for refusing to accept short-term German Treasury Notes, "thus expressing doubt in a German victory." The story said "people stormed the banks to withdraw their deposits and big industries attempted to cancel their accounts."

Allied Task Seen

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 14 (AP)—The United States and Russia as well as Great Britain must assume responsibility for final settlement of the Palestine problem and establishment of a democratic Jewish commonwealth, Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, Co-Chairman of the American Zionist Emergency Council, declared last night.

In a speech prepared for the 30th annual convention of Hadassah, women's Zionist organization of America, Dr. Silver stressed that Palestine "is not a colony of Great Britain" and that the British Empire "has never been more than a trustee under specific mandate of 52 nations."

Arkansas Forces Get Vote Without Poll-Tax Payment

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 14 (AP)—Arkansas servicemen and service women, both white and Negro, can vote in elections in this State henceforth without paying a poll tax, as a result of a constitutional amendment approved in the general election Nov. 7.

The tersely-worded measure, sponsored by Gov. Homer M. Adkins, eliminates payment of the $1 poll tax as one of the requisites for voting by servicemen. The exemption is permanent.

What kind of lie could start another war?

There will not, we hope, be another war. And the chances against it are brighter now than ever before.

But you may depend upon it that *if* some nation again bids for war it will be because its people, literally, *did not know any better. Because—as in this war—whole peoples have been denied true knowledge of their world and have been fed on lies instead.*

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In the Era of Souvenir Spoons

I AM NOT SURE when the production of souvenir spoons started to decline, but I can vividly recall when—for our family at least—their interest reached its peak. It was, I feel sure, about the time of the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago. I venture to say that many of its visitors, like ourselves, commenced their collections at that date by purchasing spoons which celebrated a locality or an event in history.

For the children in a family, the spoons had an educational value that can scarcely be over-emphasized. "See our spoon! We bought it at the Fair."

"Yes, we have one, too. Did you go up on the Ferris Wheel? Did you see the Egyptian Village?"

Thus, owing to a spoon stamped *Chicago*, the wonderful White City was not forgotten, and the possession of the spoon transformed us from children of town or hamlet to traveled citizens in the New World.

* * *

With such outpouring of the souvenir spoons, the world seemed to grow wider and wider. Every one bought spoons. Spoons adorned the tables at dinner-parties. They were the source-material of endless stories of travel. Of course, the few sophisticated travelers we encountered thought little of them. Such people had seen many of the great historic spoons of Europe, lovingly wrought by hand, prized and cherished in museums; but the majority of us, who had just had our awakening to a wider world through the Fair, found the spoons that were pouring out by the gross, to commemorate every city and locality in the United States, a revelation in the wide diversity of local sources of pride.

For every city and town was seemingly able to put forward a claim to being the birthplace of a celebrity or the background of some historic event. Quaint characters, historic or literary, became part of the designs. Daniel Boone fittingly represented Kentucky; Rip Van Winkle, New York; Sergeant Jasper stood for Charleston. Other cities were proud to crown the handles with literal representations of the busts of such lights of literature as Hawthorne and Whittier. Usually the great man's birthplace was etched in the bowl. Cities which had no poets or heroes had to be content with depicting monuments, bridges, or some object of natural beauty. A grain State's spoon showed a sack of flour; California was proud to have a pick and shovel in her design.

* * *

The originators of the designs were not always happy in their arrangement of the various insignia, but we were not a critical generation; and, the more literal the etched scene in the bowl, the more accurate the likeness of the silver busts on the handles, the more we cherished the spoons. The last thing, apparently, that we coveted was rigid simplicity. If we had prized it, the gem of our collections would probably have been that lovely spoon, designed for Alaska, with a totem pole on its stem. Strangely enough, the first souvenir spoon that was put on the market, so it is claimed, was of equally simple and charming design. It was the Salem spoon that showed a witch on the handle. Perhaps this spoon, though widely sold, soon had to meet the competition of the more ornate; for Salem's second output added ropes and cats and witch-pins and what not as a claim to further attention.

I do not know whether it was the first or the second issue of the Salem spoon that was bestowed upon Oliver Wendell Holmes on his eighty-first birthday; but, whichever it was, it was considered a most fitting gift to a poet whose *Broomstick Train* beginning:

> "Look out! Look out, boys! Clear the track.
> The witches are here. They've all come back,"

had so amusingly sung of the witches.

Whittier was well pleased with the spoon that bore his name and likeness; for an autograph letter is still extant, asking that four of them be reserved for him, the letter ending with the Quaker signature, "Truly thy friend, John G. Whittier."

* * *

These souvenir spoons of American origin are still collected, but the general fad and their manufacture seem to have faded away. Perhaps it was because the souvenir spoons often were not beautiful in themselves so that, when the novelty was gone, they lost their interest. But those who remember their early appearance can still be grateful to them for extending our innocent horizons, for encouraging a wider variety of topics at our local dinner tables.

The Washington spoon, heavy with its reproduction of the Capitol and the Monument, was able, for instance, to draw out the silent man who liked figures; and he could be counted upon to contribute the exact height of the Monument in feet and inches, and its exact cost in dollars and cents. The spoon that showed Rip Van Winkle we always tried to give to the elderly gentlemen who had known Joseph Jefferson, Rip's great portrayer. Paul Revere could be counted upon to inspire at least a partial recitation of the familiar ballad that set forth his famous ride; but, strangely enough, Daniel Boone's spoon was never provocative. The old trapper, for some reason, did not prove evocative. Perhaps, even at this late date, I shall try bringing him forth from the silver chest and giving him a last chance to take his place as a topic of polite conversation.

OCTAVIA ROBERTS

Vista

Look now
Beyond sparse boughs
To where enormous winds
Fling their white banners across far
Blue hills.

DONALD BAILEY

By Courtesy of the National Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C., to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

"MONSIEUR DE LA LIVE DE JULLY": *A Portrait by Jean-Baptiste Greuze*

JEAN-BAPTISTE GREUZE (1725-1805) was a French painter who enjoyed great popularity in his day. A member of the Académie Royale, he painted after the acknowledged manner of the day, and his versatile brush produced many graphic and sentimental scenes of domestic life. Often there was a moral implicit in a Greuze composition. His best-known canvas is "The Broken Pitcher."

While Greuze has not maintained a high place in French art history, to correspond with the fame which he enjoyed in his own day, he remains, nevertheless, an artist of importance, signalizing a special quality of taste and sentiment.

D. A.

Great Discoveries

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

GREAT DISCOVERIES are seldom easily made. They have to be earned, as it were. And they have this distinction—that, though they may be individually made, they are universally beneficial.

Everyone agrees that the discovery of radium opened a whole new epoch in the field of natural science. The discovery was not made by accident. It took highly trained and sensitive scientific intelligence to detect the minuscule presence of the powerful element in the tons of pitchblende which concealed it. It took undeviating patience and persistence to isolate it from the mass of concealing matter.

Centuries before the discovery of radium an even more epochal discovery was announced in the simple words, "The kingdom of God is within you" (Luke 17:21). "The kingdom of God"—far more precious, far more transforming, than any material element, and yet, how few have had the spiritual discernment, moral integrity, devout persistence to seek and find! Too readily has the phrase been accepted as a beautiful figure of speech, describing an idyllic paradise located in some far-off and hypothetical future state.

* * *

This lethargy of the centuries was broken when in 1866 the chastened spiritual intelligence of Mary Baker Eddy discerned and correctly evaluated the significance of the Master's words. Reason and revelation, practice and proof, unfaltering devotion and self-abnegation, established the fact that the teaching of Christ Jesus was the practical, demonstrable, indestructible Science of Life; in a word, Christian Science. Mrs. Eddy writes of the Master in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 313): "Jesus of Nazareth was the most scientific man that ever trod the globe. He plunged beneath the material surface of things, and found the spiritual cause." She continues on the next page, "Our Master gained the solution of being, demonstrating the existence of but one Mind without a second or equal."

It is evident then that the divine kingdom within—the consciousness of harmonious being—is to be sought in the realm of Mind and not in matter; it lies within the grasp of spiritual understanding, and beyond the comprehension of material sense. If we are to find this kingdom, we must search for it where it is, within our own consciousness. We must cease our futile efforts to find it where it is not—in material things and places, in other people, and in the vagaries of personal sense.

A young woman whose childhood and girlhood had been tragically unhappy discerned something of the truth of this after she began the study of Christian Science. One day she read in Science and Health (p. 57): "Happiness is spiritual, born of Truth and Love. It is unselfish; therefore it cannot exist alone, but requires all mankind to share it."

"Why," she thought, "I have been looking in the wrong direction for happiness. I can be happy, if I will. My happiness is not something from without. It is within my own consciousness. It is not a gift bestowed or withheld by others. It depends upon God; therefore it is assured. It is as boundless as Truth and as inexhaustible as Love."

* * *

From then on she refused to be influenced by circumstantial evidence of unhappiness. She resolutely ruled out of her thinking all sense of bitterness, sadness or frustration, and insisted that all her thoughts reflect the serenity, gratitude, and joy of her growing understanding of God. She began to find real happiness because she had found the way to that uninvadable kingdom within, the dominion of peace and harmony. In discovering the spiritual nature of being she was discovering the kingdom of God. Moreover, she made the joyful discovery that her own happiness, stemming from a divine cause, hence selfless, brimmed over in happiness for others. By its very nature Truth cannot be circumscribed, but requires all mankind to know it.

* * *

To Jesus the kingdom of God was paramount. He said (Luke 4:43), "I must preach the kingdom of God . . . for therefore am I sent." He sent out his twelve disciples "to preach the kingdom of God, and to heal the sick" (Luke 9:2). This "gospel of the kingdom" was the basis of all his teaching and healing. It was his rich legacy to mankind. It set forth the tremendous truth that God is Spirit, the only cause, the one creator, and that man is spiritual, one with the Father, hence like Him, pure, perfect, immortal.

This was the kingdom the apostles preached "with signs following" after their Master's ascension. This is the spiritual dominion which remains for each of us to discover for himself. It is the harmony of being which thousands are finding through the study and practice of Christian Science. Writing in Science and Health (p. 576), Mrs. Eddy says, "This kingdom of God 'is within you,'—is within reach of man's consciousness here, and the spiritual idea reveals it. In divine Science, man possesses this recognition of harmony consciously in proportion to his understanding of God."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.]

Young Tchaikovsky Sets Forth on His Travels

MORE IMPORTANT to him at this time than his music was the dream of a trip abroad. The young men of his class took such a trip as a matter of course. Anyone who had not puttered for a few months around Berlin, London, and Paris was hopelessly out of fashion. Nothing could measure Peter Ilich's excitement, therefore, when an old friend of his father's suggested that young Tchaikovsky would be the ideal companion to accompany him on a business tour of the Continent and England. Peter wrote the good news to his sister:

"As you probably have heard already, I am to go abroad. You can imagine my delight. . . . This journey seems to me at times an alluring, unrealizable dream. I shall not believe it until I am actually on the steamer. I—in Paris! In Switzerland! It seems ridiculous to think of it!"

Peter Ilich was to earn his way by acting as interpreter, since he spoke French fluently, German fairly well; had a smattering of English, and a bookish knowledge of Italian. . . .

From Hamburg the travelers went to Ostend. They stayed at this fashionable watering-place on the North Sea for three days, and Tchaikovsky was sorry to leave. "I love the sea," he wrote home, "especially when it foams and roars, and these last days it has been furious."

At Ostend they took ship for London, which they found gloomy from smoke and wet with fog and intermittent drizzles of rain. The huge, sprawling city, with its history written in towers and bridges and churches, fascinated Peter Ilich. . . . And the great Thames—what strange dramas had been enacted on its banks, dramas with actors speaking many tongues; for Britons, Celts, Romans, Angles, Saxons, Jutes, Danes, Normans, these and many others had played their parts in the checkered history of the great tidal stream.

London was the city of Charles Dickens, with whose books Tchaikovsky was already familiar in translated form. . . .

Everywhere he walked in London Tchaikovsky saw the inns and coaches out of the Dickens stories, the Old Curiosity Shops, the dismal warehouses where children worked long hours, the cold dark schools where schoolmasters were freer of the lash than they were of instruction from books. He saw the same whimsical faces, the queer fat and lean, short and tall, smiling and scowling people that the English author portrayed so sympathetically. . . .

Tchaikovsky was quick to discover Elizabethan England, too. Sitting in a quaint old inn, not unlike the *Mermaid* where Shakespeare and Ben Jonson had made the air crackle with their electric wit, Peter Ilich ate Cheshire cheese and drank tea, which the English take a little stronger than the Russians do. Yes, truly, he thought to himself, it would have been a great stupidity if Fanny Dürbach had let him think that Russia held all the wonders of the world.—From "Stormy Victory—The Story of Tchaikovsky," by CLAIRE LEE PURDY. (New York: Messner, 1942.)

In Avignon

The ageless morning breaks in Avignon.
White dust peppers the green of ancient trees
In this walled town. The weary peasant sees
His mighty fortress still a garrison,
The Palace of the Popes. Old cobblestone
Rings with the milk-carts. Second Bastille Day
Has come. Again a stir in gay café.
Red bonfires in the valley of the Rhone.

Laura and Petrarch knew at break of day
These lines of Provence hills; the flying hoofs
Of steeds of Templar Knights went by this way.
Now distant roar of planes shakes red-tiled roofs
While people garland in the public square
The form of Liberty enthroned there.

EMILY N. HOXIE

A Song Mysterious in the Night

OUT OF THE long black shadows of the solitary trees of the park, and through low yellow moonlight, they passed suddenly into the muffled ways of the wood. . . . At times the party hung still, fancying the voice aloft, and then, after listening to the unrelieved stillness, they laughed, and trod the stiff dry ferns and soft mosses once more. At last they came to a decided halt, when the proposition to return caused Adela to come up to Mr. Pericles and say to him, "Now, you must confess! You have prohibited her from singing to-night so that we may continue to be mystified. I call this quite shameful of you!"

And even as Mr. Pericles was protesting that he was the most mystified of the company, his neck lengthened, and his head went round, and his ear was turned to the sky, while he breathed an elaborate "Ah!" And sure enough that was the voice of the woods, cleaving the night air, not distant. A sleepy fire of early moonlight hung through the dusky fir-branches. The voice had the woods to itself, and seemed to fill them and soar over them, it was so full and rich, so light and sweet. And now, to add to the marvel, they heard a harp accompaniment, the strings being faintly touched, but with firm fingers. A woman's voice: on that could be no dispute. Tell me, what opens heaven more flamingly to heart and mind, than the voice of a woman, pouring clear accordant notes to the blue night sky, that grows light blue to the moon? There was no flourish in her singing. All the notes were firm, and rounded, and sovereignly distinct. She seemed to have caught the ear of Night, and sang confident of her charm. It was a grand old Italian air, requiring severity of tone and power. Now into great mournful hollows the voice sank steadfastly. One soft sweep of the strings succeeded a deep final note, and the hearers breathed freely.

"Stradella!" said the Greek, folding his arms. . . .

A musing touch of her harp-strings drew the intruders to the charmed circle, though they could discern nothing save the glimmer of the instrument and one set of fingers caressing it. How she viewed their rather impertinent advance toward her, till they had ranged in a half-circle nearer and nearer, could not be guessed. She did not seem abashed in any way, for, having preluded, she threw herself into another song.

The charm was now more human, though scarcely less powerful. This was a different song from the last: it was not the sculptured music of the old school. . . . Here, at a certain passage of the song, she gathered herself up and pitched a nervous note, so shrewdly triumphing, that, as her voice sank to rest, her hearers could not restrain a deep murmur of admiration.—From "Sandra Belloni," by GEORGE MEREDITH. (1886.)

Grandes Découvertes

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LES GRANDES DÉCOUVERTES sont rarement faciles. Il faut en quelque sorte les gagner. Elles se distinguent en outre par ceci: même si elles sont dues à une personne, le bien qu'elles font est universel.

Chacun sait que la découverte du radium ouvrit une nouvelle époque dans le domaine des sciences physiques. La chose ne fut point accidentelle. Il fallut une intelligence scientifique extrêmement sensible et bien exercée pour découvrir la présence d'un élément aux propriétés remarquables qui se trouvait en infime quantité dans des tonnes de pechblende. Il fallut une patience, une persévérance inébranlables pour isoler le radium caché dans une masse énorme de matière.

Des siècles auparavant, une découverte encore plus marquante fut annoncée en termes fort simples: "Le royaume de Dieu est au dedans de vous!" (Luc 17:21.) "Le royaume de Dieu"—chose infiniment précieuse et transformatrice, supérieure à tous les éléments matériels; mais pour la chercher et la trouver, il faut un discernement spirituel, une intégrité morale, une persistance, une consécration dont bien peu d'humains ont fait preuve. Trop souvent l'on a cru qu'il s'agissait d'une belle image décrivant un paradis idyllique situé fort loin de nous et qui se rattacherait à un état futur encore incertain.

Cette léthargie qui durait depuis des siècles fut interrompue lorsque en 1866 l'intelligence spirituelle de Mary Baker Eddy, purifiée par l'épreuve, discerna la portée des paroles du Maître et en vit toute la valeur. La raison, la révélation, la pratique, les preuves, le dévouement, l'abnégation constante établirent le fait que la doctrine du Christ Jésus est la Science de la Vie, pratique, démontrable, indestructible; en un mot, la Science Chrétienne. Parlant du Maître, Mrs. Eddy déclare dans *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures* (p. 313): "Jésus de Nazareth était l'homme le plus scientifique qui ait jamais marché sur la terre. Il pénétrait sous la surface matérielle des choses et trouvait la cause spirituelle." A la page suivante, elle dit en outre: "Notre Maître arriva à la solution de l'être, et démontra l'existence d'un seul et unique Entendement, sans second ni égal."

Il est clair que le divin royaume au-dedans de nous — la conscience de l'être harmonieux — doit se chercher dans le domaine de l'Entendement, non de la matière; la compréhension spirituelle peut le saisir, tandis qu'il échappe au sens matériel. Si nous voulons trouver ce royaume, il faut le chercher là où il est, dans notre propre conscience. Il faut cesser les stériles efforts que nous faisions pour le trouver où il n'existe pas — dans les choses et les lieux matériels, chez d'autres personnes, dans les aberrations du sens personnel.

Voilà ce que put discerner au moins dans une certaine mesure, après avoir commencé l'étude de la Science Chrétienne, une jeune femme dont l'enfance et l'adolescence avaient été très malheureuses. Un jour elle lut ceci (*Science et Santé*, p. 57): "Le bonheur est spirituel, né de la Vérité et de l'Amour. Il n'est pas égoïste; par conséquent il ne peut exister seul, mais demande que toute l'humanité y participe."

"Eh bien," pensa-t-elle, "j'ai cherché le bonheur dans la mauvaise direction! Je puis être heureuse si je le veux. Mon bonheur n'est point une chose extérieure. Il est dans ma propre conscience. Ce n'est pas un présent que d'autres peuvent me faire ou me refuser. Il dépend de Dieu, donc il est assuré. Il est infini comme la Vérité, inépuisable comme l'Amour."

Dès lors elle refusa de se laisser influencer par les indices de malheur ou de chagrin. Elle exclut résolument de son penser tout sentiment d'amertume, de tristesse, de frustration; d'une manière persévérante, elle affirma que ses pensées reflétaient la sérénité, la gratitude, la joie qu'apporte la compréhension progressive de Dieu. Elle trouva peu à peu le bonheur réel, car elle s'était engagée dans la voie qui mène au royaume intérieur où ne pénètre aucun ennemi — à l'empire de la paix, de l'harmonie. En découvrant la nature spirituelle de l'être, elle découvrait le royaume de Dieu. Elle put faire aussi cette heureuse constatation: son propre bonheur, qui provenait d'une cause divine, n'était pas égoïste, et se répandait sur autrui. En vertu de sa nature même, la Vérité ne saurait être limitée, elle demande que tous la connaissent.

Pour Jésus, le royaume de Dieu était d'une suprême importance. Il déclara (Luc 4:43): "Il faut que j'annonce... la bonne nouvelle du royaume de Dieu; car c'est pour cela que j'ai été envoyé." Il envoya ses douze disciples "annoncer le royaume de Dieu et guérir les malades" (Luc 9:2). Cet "Évangile du royaume" était la base de son enseignement et de ses guérisons. C'est le riche héritage qu'il transmit aux humains. Une puissante vérité s'en dégage — le fait que Dieu est Esprit, l'unique cause, le seul créateur; que l'homme est spirituel, un avec le Père, donc comme Lui pur, parfait, immortel.

Voilà le royaume qu'après l'ascension du Maître les apôtres prêchèrent, et bien des "signes" confirmaient leur prédication. Cet empire spirituel, chacun doit le découvrir soi-même. C'est l'harmonie de l'être que des milliers de personnes arrivent à trouver par l'étude et la pratique de la Science Chrétienne. Dans *Science et Santé* (p. 576), Mrs. Eddy écrit: "Ce royaume de Dieu 'est au-dedans de vous,'—est à la portée de la conscience de l'homme ici-bas, et l'idée spirituelle le révèle. Dans la Science divine, l'homme possède consciemment cette réalisation de l'harmonie en proportion de son intelligence de Dieu."

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Red Leaves

The red leaves of the ivy on a day
When clouds and rain brood slowly over all
Can mostly take the heaviness away,
Quick as the trumpet of a robin's call—
And trees are showing gold against the sky.
And coin of gold has settled on the lawn.
Far off a catbird sounds a rallying cry.
Out in the west the clouds are almost gone.

ALLEN E. WOODALL

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with Key to the Scriptures
by MARY BAKER EDDY

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*Prices in U. S. A. currency.

Today's Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	6	60½	59¼	60½	
Abbott Lab pf4 †	10	11[illegible]	110	110	+ ½
ACF-Brill Motor	16	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ½
Acme Steel 3a	2	63½	62⅝	63½	—1
Adams Exp .15e	10	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Addressog-Mult 1	5	22½	22½	22½	— ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	16	59¼	58⅜	58½	— ½
Alaska Juneau	17	6⅛	6	6	
Alleghany Corp	16	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— 1/16
Alleghany pf	21	28⅛	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅜
Allegheny pf	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	— ⅜
Alleg Lud Stl 2e	11	28¼	27¾	27¾	— ⅜
Allen Indust ¾g	4	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
Al Chem & Dye 6	3	148½	147½	147½	—1⅞
Allied Mills 3e	*4	29½	29½	29½	— ⅛
Allied Strs 1	16	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅞
Allied Strs pf 5	3	113	102½	103	+ ½
Allis Ch Mfg ¾e	23	37½	36⅝	36⅞	— ⅜
Allis-Ch Mfg pf 4	1	113	113	113	—1
Alpha P Cem 1	1	21	21	21	— ½
Amal Leather	13	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
Amerada Pet 3	5	100½	99½	99½	—1½
Am Ag Ch D 1.20a	5	28	27½	27½	— ¼
Am Airlines 1½g	16	80¼	78½	79	—1¾
Am Bank Note .80	6	21	20¼	20¼	— ½
Am Bank N pf3 †	20	68¼	68¼	68¼	—1
Am Bosch 1e	9	15½	15	15	—1
Am BrakeSh 1.15e	4	45½	43¼	43¼	—2
Am BrSh pf5¼ †	90	130⅝	130⅝	130⅝	+ ⅝
Am Cable & Rad	69	11⅛	10¾	10¾	— ½
Am Can 3	6	87⅞	87½	87⅞	+ ⅜
Am Can pf 7 †	30	183½	183	183½	+ ¾
Am Car & F 2½e	8	38¾	38	38	— ¾
Am C & F pf 5½e	1	91	91	91	
Am Chain & C 2	3	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ½
Am Ch&Cbl pf5 †	20	107½	107½	107½	+ ½
Am Chicle 4a	40	128½	128¼	128½	— ¼
Am Colortype .60	5	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
Am Crystal Sugar	7	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
Am Crys S pf 6 †	10	106	106	106	
Am Distil	5	28	27	27	—1
Am Encaus Tiling	3	27⅞	23¼	23¼	
Am Export L 2	3	27	26½	26½	
Am & For Pow	24	2⅝	2½	2½	
Am & FP 7 7k	8	94	92¾	93¼	—1
Am & FP 6 pf 6k	3	90¾	90¼	90¼	— ½
Am & F P 2 pf	54	18¼	17½	17½	— ⅝
Am-Haw SS 2½e	1	51½	51½	51½	+ ½
Am Hide & Leath	16	6⅛	5	5	— ⅛
Am Home Pr 2.40	2	75	75	75	— ¾
Am Ice	1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
Am Internat .20e	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Am Locomo ¾e	37	22½	21⅜	21⅝	— ¾
Am Locom pf 7	5	102½	102	102	— ½
Am M&Feb .80	21	18¾	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅝
Am M&Met ¾e	2	11¾	11½	11½	— ⅝
Am Metal 1	2	24¾	24⅜	24⅜	— ½
Am NewsCo1.80 †	210	27	26½	26½	
Am Pow & Lt	11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Am P&L S5/pf	14	51⅝	51	51	— ⅛
Am P&L S5 pf	9	45⅛	44½	44½	— ½
Am Rad&StS .40	46	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	— ¼
Am R Mill .80	*16	14½	14¼	14¼	— ¼
Am RM pf 4½ †	210	74⅞	74	74	—1
Am Safe Raz 1¾e	3	17½	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
Am Seating	2	16⅜	16¼	16¼	— ¼
Am Sh Bldg 3e †	*40	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	+ ⅜
Am Smelt & R 2	21	40⅛	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅜
Am Smelt&R pf7†	60	159	158½	158½	— ⅜
Am Snuff 2.40	5	44½	43¾	43¾	—1½
Am Stl Fdrs 2	19	25¼	24¾	24¾	— ½
Am Stores 1	1	17¾	17¼	17¼	
Am Sug Ref 2e	6	8	47½	48	
Am Sugar pf 7	2	130	130	130	+1½
Am Tel & Tel 9	26	164	163¾	163¾	— ¼
Am Tobacco 3a	12	66	65	65	—1
Am Tob B 3a	20	67	65½	65½	—1¼
Am Tob pf 6	†1180	145	144⅛	144⅛	
Am Type Fdrs ½e	11	12	11¾	12	— ¼
Am Viscose 2	17	41⅜	40½	40½	— ¼
Am Wat Wks	110	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Am Woolen	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Am Wool pf 8k	1	91⅞	91	91	
Am Zinc L & S	12	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Am Zinc pr pf 5k	750	49½	49¾	49¾	+1¼
Anaconda Cop1½e	6	31	30¾	30¾	— ⅛
Anac W&C 3ae †	440	31	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
Anchor H-G .45e	3	25	25	25	— ¼
APW Paper	3	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
Arch-Dan M 2e	2	54	53½	53½	— ¼
Armour & Co	26	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Armour & Co pf	†110	108	108	108	+2
Armour pr pf 6k	3	97½	96½	96½	— ½
Artloom Corp .30e	3	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
Assd DryGoods¾ae	19	17¼	17¼	17¼	
Assd D Gds1pf5 †	10	1	99¾	109¾	108¾	— ¼
Assd D Gd 2pf7 †	100	108¾	107¾	108¾	+ ¾
Atch T & S F 6	39	67½	66½	66⅝	— ⅞
Atch T & S pf 5	2	101	101	101	
Atl Coast Line 3e	*12	39	37½	37½	—1⅜
Atl G&W Indies 3g	1	5½	5½	5½	— ⅜
Atl Refining 1½e	11	30⅜	29¾	29¾	— ⅝
Atl Ref pf 4 †	50	111	111	111	+1
Atlas Corp 1½g	13	14⅝	14¼	14½	— ⅛
AtlasPowd3¼e †	260	61⅜	61	61⅜	
AustN pfA5½k †	20	74	74	74	—1¾
Aviation Corp .10e	33	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
B					
Bald Loco ct ¾e	36	24	23¼	23¼	— ⅝
Balt & Ohio	33	8	7¾	7¾	— ½
Balt & Ohio pf	11	15½	14½	14½	— ¾
Ban & A pf7½k †	40	67¾	67¾	67¾	+ ¾
Barber Asph ¼e	6	24	24	24	
Barnsdall Oil .60a	*13	15⅞	15½	15½	— ⅜
Bath Iron Wks 4	13	17⅜	16⅞	16⅞	— ½
Bayuk Cigars 1½	2	33⅞	33½	33½	
Beatrice Cr 1.40a	2	38⅞	38¾	38¾	— ¼
Beech Aire 1e	44	13½	12⅝	12⅞	+ ¼
Bell Aire 1e	30	14	13	13	—1
Belding Hem .80	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
Bendix Aviat 2½4e	11	45¼	44¾	44¾	— ¾
Best & Co 1.60a	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	
Best Foods 1e	2	18½	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
Beth Steel 6	25	62	61⅜	61¾	— ⅞
Bigelow-Sanf 1½e	2	48	47¾	47¾	— ¼
Black&Deck 1.60a	4	22⅜	22¼	22¼	
Blaw-Knox .70e	10	10⅞	10½	10½	— ⅛
Boeing Airplane 2e	53	17⅞	17	17	— ⅛
John Al & Br 3	4	49	48¼	48¼	—1¼
Bon Ami B 2½ †	30	51	50½	50½	— ½
Bond Strs 2	3	47	46½	46½	— ½
Borden Co 1.20e	12	34⅛	33¾	33¾	— ½
Borg-Warner 1.60	12	87⅛	71½	37½	—1½
Boston & Maine	2	5⅞	5	5	— ⅛
Bower R B 2½e	2	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	+ ⅜
Braniff Airw pf 6	17	19⅛	18¾	18¾	— ¼
Bridgeport Br 1	5	11¼	11¼	11⅛	— ⅛
Briggs Mfg 2	32	37½	36½	36½	—1⅛
Briggs & Strat 3	1	48¼	48¼	48¼	+ ¼
Bristol-Myers1½e	9	49¾	49	49	— ½
Bklyn Un Gas ½e	7	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
Brown Shoe 2	1	46¼	46¼	46¼	+ ¼
Brunswick-Bal ¾e	17	21⅜	21	21	— ⅜
Bucyrus-Erie .45e	13	12¾	12¼	12¼	— ½
Bucy-Erie pf 7	20	125	125	125	
Budd Mfg	65	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅜
Budd Mfg$5pf5 †	390	72¾	71¾	72½	
Budd Wheel ½e	10	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ¼
BuffaloForge1.35e	1	21	20½	20½	— ½
Bullard Co ½e	1	18½	18½	18½	— ¾
Bulova Watch 2	3	40	39½	39½	— ½
BurlingMills2.10e	*6	28⅜	27½	27½	—1
Burr Add Mach .60	5	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
Bush Term ¾ae	4	6⅜	6¼	6¾	+ ⅛
BushTB pf 3½ak †	50	61½	60	60	—1
Butler Bros .60e	18	12⅛	11¾	11¾	— ⅜
Butler Br pf 1½	1	30½	30½	30½	+ ¼
Butte C & Z ½ag	2	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅛
Byers AM Co ½e	1	13⅜	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
Byers AM pf-7 †	70	88½	88	88	—1
ByronJackson 1¾e	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	
C					
Callahan Z-Lead	10	1	1	1	
Calif Pack 1½	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ¾
Cal & Hecla .60e	10	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
Campbell Wy ¾ae	2	19⅞	19¼	19⅞	+ ⅜
Can Dry G Ale 1	4	29¼	28¾	28¾	— ⅜
Can South Ry 3 †	40	42	42	42	
Canad Pacific 1e	36	10	9¾	9¾	— ¼
Cannon Mills 2	2	48	48	48	—1
Capital Adm A	10	9¾	9¼	9¼	— ¼
Cap Adm pf 3	†110	48⅝	48½	48½	— ½
Caro C & O 5	3	116¾	116¾	116¾	— ¾
CarpenterStl 1¾e	1	31⅜	31¾	31¾	+ ¾
Carrier Corp	1	18	18	18	— ⅛
Carrier Corp pf2¼	1	57	57	57	— ¼
Carriers&Gen .20	7	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
Case Jl Co ¾e	9	55⅜	54¾	54¾	— ¼
Case Jl pf 7 †	20	147	147	147	— ¼
Caterpil Tractor 2	*1	47½	47½	47½	— ¾
Celanese Cp 3-70f	6	34⅝	34½	34⅜	
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	30	127	127	127	—1
Celanese 1stpf4¾	1	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	
Celotex Corp ½e	6	13	12⅞	13⅛	— ⅛
Celotex Cp pf 1 †	120	18½	18⅜	18½	— ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1½	20	21	20¾	20¾	— ⅝
Cent Foundry	15	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Cent R R N J	1	10	9¾	9¾	—1⅜
Cent Violeta S 3e	4	26¾	26½	26½	
Cerro de Pas 3	5	31¾	31½	31½	— ¼
Certain-teed Prod	35	7¼	7	7¼	
Certain-teed pf	†230	124⅞	123½	124	
Chain Belt 3ae	3	10⅜	10¼	10¼	—1
Champ Pap & F 1	7	29¾	27½	27½	—1⅞
Checker Cab	2	39½	39½	39½	—1
Ches & Ohio 3	27	47¼	46⅞	46⅞	— ¼
Chi & E III	22	5¼	6	6	
Chi & E III A 2e	8	14¼	14	14	— ¼
Chi Grt West	12	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ½

Today's sales (est.) 1,000,000
Previous day's sales 917,360
1944 volume to date 220,869,968
1943 volume to date 250,860,597

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Chi Grt Wpf17ak	3	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	— ¼
Chi Mail Or .45e	5	19	18¾	18¾	— 1/16
Chi & No West	69	29	28½	28½	— ⅜
Chi & NW pf .15e	42	50¾	50	50	— ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool 2	4	19¾	19½	19½	— ¼
Chi PT pref2½ †	50	56½	56	56	—1
Childs Co	2	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
Chrysler Corp 2¼e	49	88⅞	87½	87¾	—1¼
City I&F 1.20	4	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
City Invest (new)†	100	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅜
City Stores ½	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
Clark Equip 2¼e	2	49¼	49	49	— ⅜
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	8	33⅞	33½	33½	— ½
Cluett Pea 1¼e	16	36½	36	36⅜	— ⅛
Coca-Cola 3a	3	136½	136¼	136½	+ ½
Coca-Cola A 3 †	60	63¾	63¾	63¾	
Colgate-Plm ½ea	1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ¼
Colgate-Ppf4¼ †	20	104¾	104¾	104¾	
Collins & Aik ¾ae	1	44½	44½	44½	— ¼
Col & South	† 20	19	19	19	
Col&South 1pf	†267	18¾	18½	18½	— ¼
Col & South2pf	† 70	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ¼
ColB'castA 1.20e	6	24⅜	24	24	— ⅜
ColBr castB 1.20e	4	24¼	24	24	— ¼
ColumG&El .20e	95	4¾	4	4	— ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6	4	93	92½	93	+1½
Col G&E 5 pf5 †	30	82	82	82	
Colum Pict ½ae	4	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
Colum P pf 2¾	1	47½	47½	47½	
Comm Credit 2	12	40	39¾	39¾	— ⅜
Comm Inv Tr 2.40	10	43½	43	43	— ¼
Comm Solvents .30e	39	15¼	15	15	— ¼
Com Ed 1.40	28	29	28⅞	29	+ ⅛
Com'wlth&South	158	12	3⅝	3⅝	
Com & So pf 33⅓k	3	89½	89¼	89¼	— ¼
Conde Nast 1e	5	20½	20½	20½	— ⅜
Congoleum-Nairn 1	5	24⅝	24½	24½	
Consol Cigar 1½e	2	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ¼
Consol Cigpf4¾a †	90	99½	98	99	+1
Cons Copper	7	3¾	3⅝	3½	
Cons Edison 1.60	36	24⅞	24½	24½	— ¼
Cons Edis pf 5	1	127⅜	1 27⅜	127⅜	
Cons Film pf 4ak	10	27¾	27¾	27¾	
Cons Laund .85e	*9	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Cons Nat Gas 1a	12	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞	— ⅛
Cons RR Cuba pf	11	18⅜	16¾	16¾	—1
Cons Vultee 2	33	17	16¾	16½	— ⅜
Cons Vul pf 1¾	1	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	
Consol'n Coal	16	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅜
ConsumP pf4½ †	90	109½	109½	109½	+ ¼
Container Cp 1¾e	7	27¾	27½	27⅝	— ⅛
Cont Bak ¾ae	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	—1⅛
Cont Can 3¼e	10	39½	38	38	—1¼
Cont Dia Fib .40e	4	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
Cont Ins 1.60a	6	49	48½	49	+ ½
Cont Motors .45e	49	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Cont Oil Del 1.20	120	28¼	27⅝	27⅞	— ⅛
Cont Steel 3¼e	4	28	27¾	27¾	— ¼
Cooper-Bess 3¼e	2	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
Cooper Bess pf3 †	10	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅞
CopperweldStl .80	7	12⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
Corn Exch 2.40	110	53¼	52¾	52¾	— ¼
Corn Prod 2.60	3	59½	59¼	59½	+ ¼
Cornell-D-E .60e	11	20¼	19¾	19¾	—1¼
Cotv Inc .15e	8	3⅜	6	6	— ⅛
Coty Interna †	14	3½	3¼	3½	
Crane Co 1	31	25⅞	25¼	25⅜	— ⅛
Crane Co pf 5 †	70	110	109⅞	110	+ ⅛
Cream of Wh 1½	1	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
Crosley Corp ¾e	14	28⅝	28¼	28¼	— ⅝
Crown Cork&S ¾ae	8	35⅝	35	35	— ¼
Crown Zeller 1	16	20⅛	20	20	— ¼
Crown Zel pf 5 †	30	103	103	103	+ ¼
Crucible Steel 3g	11	36	35½	35½	— ½
Crucible Stl pf 5	2	81	81	81	+ ¼
Cuba R R pf †	50	26	25	25	
Cuban-A Sug 1e	49	16½	15½	15½	— ⅝
Cudahy Pack .30e	6	24½	24	24	— ½
Curtis Publishing	58	6⅛	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅜
Curtis Pub pf5g †	20	125¼	125¼	125¼	— ¾
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	1	55	55	55	+ ⅛
Curtis-Wright ¾ag	129	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼
Curtis-Wr A 1½e	4	18¾	18½	18½	
Cutler-Ham 1.05e	2	24⅜	24¼	24¼	
DavisonChem 1¼e	11	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
Decca Record 1.20	2	55	54¾	54¾	— ¾
Deere & Co 2e	17	41	40	40	—1⅜
Del & Hudson	14	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
Del Lack & West	7	29½	29¼	29¼	— ¼
Detroit Edi 1.20	10	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	— ⅛
Devoe&RayA 1a †	*320	28¾	28	28	— ¾
Diam Match 1½a	3	32⅛	32	32	— ⅜
Diam T Motor 1	4	15¾	15½	15½	+ ⅛
Dist Cp-Sg h2.22	8	33⅞	23¾	33⅛	— ¼
Dixie Cup ½e	1	18	18	18	
Dixie C A 2½ †	60	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
Doehler Die 1¼e	5	42½	42¼	42¼	— ¼
Dome Mines 1.20h	2	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅜
Douglas Airc 5e	12	67¼	65½	65½	—2¼
Dow Chem 3	2	125	124½	124½	— ¾
Dow Chem pf 4	1	112¾	112¾	112¾	— ¾
Dresser Indust 1e	29	44¾	43	43⅜	+ ⅜
Durnhill Int	37	13½	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅜
du Pont de N 3¾ae	28	156¾	155	155	—1½
du Pont pf 4½	3	126	126	126	+ ¼
Duq Lt 1pf 5 †	50	115½	115½	115½	
Eagle Pich Ld .60	5	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	— ⅛
Eastern Air L	3	37	6¼	36¼	—1¼
East S Stl .20e	3	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	3	169½	169	169½	+ ¼
Eaton Mfg 3	4	48¼	48¼	48¼	— ¼
Elastic S Nut 40e	5	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
Edis Bros St .80a	2	21½	21½	21½	— ⅜
El Auto-Lite1¼e	9	44¾	43	43	—1½
Elec Boat 1¼e	37	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
El&Mus Ind .08e	16	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ¼
El Power & Lt	22	4½	4	4	— ⅛
El Pow&Lt S6 pf	2	85	85	85	— ½
El Pow&Lt S7 pf	12	92	91	91	—1
El Storage Bat 2	1	44½	44½	44½	
El Paso N G 2.40	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	
EmersonElMfg.55e	70	18⅝	17¾	17¾	+ ¼
Endic-Johnpf 4 †	10	10	10	10	
Eng Pub Service	120	14½	13¾	13¾	— ¼
Eng PS S5 pf5 †	20	103	103	103	+ ¼
Equit Off Bldg	5	1	1	1	
Erie R R 1	3	11¾	11½	11¾	— ⅛
Erie R R ct 1½e	15	11⅜	11¼	11¼	
Erie R R pf A 5	10	62⅝	62	62	—1¼
EurekaVCleaner1½	18	12	11¾	11¾	— ¼
EvansProducts 3ae	50	16½	15⅜	15½	— ¾
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	4	42¼	41¾	41¾	—1⅜
Fairbanks Morse1a	4	40½	39½	39½	—1¼
Fajardo Sugar 2	*6	24¼	24	24¼	
Farns Tel & Rad	16	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
Fed Lt & Trac 1	2	16½	16¼	16¾	— ¼
Fed Mng&Sm 1½ae	10	23¼	23	23	+ ¼
Fed Motor 1.85e	6	21¼	20½	20½	— ½
Fed Mot Truck .40	6	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
FedDStrs pf4¼ †	120	102¾	102	102	—1
Ferro Enam ¾ae	4	24	23¾	23¾	— ¼
Fid P Ins 1.60a	3	53	53	53	+ ½
FirestoneT&R1½e	7	52¾	52½	52½	— ¼
Flintkote .90e	10	22⅜	22	22	
Florence Stove 2	6	39	39	39	— ½
Florsheim Sh A 2	2	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	— ½
Follansbee Stl	1	6½	6½	6½	— ¼
Foster Wheel ½e	31	26⅜	24¾	25	— ⅜
FostWh6pf 1½ †	90	24	24	24	+ ⅛
FranciscoSugar½e	18	16⅝	15¾	15¾	— ½
Frank Simon pf †	10	110	110	110	
Freeport Sulph 2	4	52¼	52⅛	52⅛	— ⅛
Fruehauf T 1.20e	3	39⅛	39	39	—1
FruehaufTpf4½a †	50	114¾	114¾	114¾	
Gair Robert .30g	5	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ¼
Gamewell Co 3 †	540	50¼	48	48	+ ⅜
Gar Wood Ind .40	9	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Gen Am Inv pf 6	1	108¼	108¼	108¼	
Gen Am Inv 1g	8	14⅜	14	14⅜	— ⅛
Gen Am Tran 1⅞e	4	50¼	49¾	49¾	— ¼
Gen Baking .60	7	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
Gen Bronze 30e	21	11¼	17⅜0	107⅜	— ⅛
Gen Cable	13	6⅛	5¾	5¾	— ⅜
Gen Cable A	8	17	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅞
Gen Cigar 1	4	28½	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅛
Gen Elec 1.40	102	39⅜	38⅞	38⅞	— ⅛
Gen Foods 1.60	17	41	40½	41	+ ½
Gen Fds pf 4½ †	50	111	111	111	
Gen G & El A	13	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Gen Motors 2½ae	53	62½	61⅝	62	— ⅛
Gen Motors pf 5	1	129¼	129¼	129¼	+ ½
Gen Out Adv ½ae	7	11½	11	11	— ½
Gen Prec Eq 1	5	21⅜	21	21	— ⅛
Gen Pub Service	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
Gen Ry Signal ¾ae	5	51¼	43¾	43¾	—1
Gen Real&Ut(new)	3	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Gen Refract .90e	9	20¼	20	20	— ⅛
Gen S-Cst pf 6k †	910	95	92¾	93½	+ ⅛
Gen Tel 1.60	3	26	26	26	+ ⅛
Gen Time Inst ¾ae	1	28	28	28	— ¾
Gen Tire&Rub ½ae	9	24¼	23¾	23¾	— ¼
Gen T&R pf4½ †	10	103½	103½	103½	
Gillette Saf R .80	16	12⅜	12¼	12½	— ⅛
Gimbel Bros .90e	36	20⅛	20	20	
Gimbel Bros 5bpf6	4	102	102	102	
Glidden Co .90e	6	23¾	22⅞	23⅛	— ⅛
Glidden cvpf 2¼	1	51	51	51	
Goebel Brew .20	6	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Gold&Stk Tel 6 †	30	142	141½	142	
Goodrich BF 1¾e	21	51	49	49	—2¼
Goodyear T&R 2	*16	47⅜	46½	46½	—1⅜
Gotn Hosiery ½ag	4	6	6	6	
Graham-Paige Mot	193	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Grand Union ½e	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
Granby Con M .30e	*3	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
Granite C S .175e	5	13⅛	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
Grant W T 1.40	3	40	40	40	+ ⅜
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	46	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
Gt North Ry pf 2e	54	41⅝	41	41	— ½
Gt West Sug 1.80e	5	83¼	81¼	81¼	— ¾
Gt W Sug pf 7 †	10	158	158	158	
Green H L 2a	3	52¼	52	52	— ⅞
Greyh

News and Comment About Business, Economics and Finance

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Hardware Co	34⅛	36⅛
American Manufacturing	51⅜	54¾
American Manufacturing 5 pf	98⅜	
American Optical Co	29	31
American Wringer Co	10⅝	11⅜
†Amoskeag Company	44	...
†Amoskeag Company pf	83	...
Appleton Company	35⅛	38⅛
Applied Arts Corps	4⅛	4⅜
Arlington Mills	53⅛	56⅛
Art Metal Construction	27⅞	29½
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	29⅞	32¼
Automobile Banking Corp A	2⅞	3⅜
Automobile Bank $1.50 pf	19⅛	20⅜
Bausch & Lomb Opti Co	21⅜	23
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	109	...
Bendix Home Appliance	8⅞	9⅜
Berkshire Fine Spinning	20⅛	22
Berkshire Fine Spin $3 pf	79⅛	...
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	101	...
Boston Wharf Company	23⅞	25½
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	38⅜	41⅛
Brown Co	2.00	2.30
Brown Co pf	34⅛	36¾
Brown Durrell	6	6¾
Campbell A S Co Inc	11⅛	12¾
Chapman Valve Manufac	35¾	38⅛
Colliver Insulated Wide Co	17	18⅝
Colonial Stores	23¾	25½
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	48	50⅞
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	29	31½
Domestic Finance Corp pf	28¾	29¼
Draper Corporation	72	80
Durez Plastic & Chemical	27⅝	29⅝
*Dwight Manufacturing Co	15⅞	17⅞
Eastern Corporation	10⅝	11⅜
Eastern Corporation pf	21⅜	23¼
Exolon Co	9⅞	10½
Family Finance Inc	13	14⅜
Family Finance pf A	25¾	28
Food Fair Stores Inc	47¼	50¾
Fruit of the Loom	36¼	39
General Fire Extinguisher	16½	18
General Machinery	26¾	28⅝
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	10½	11⅜
Goodall Sanford	22	24¼
Graton & Knight Co	10½	12
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	93	...
Graton & Knight Co pf pf	30¼	33¼
Great Northern Paper Co	34¾	36¾
Greenfield Tap&Die $6 pf	70½	...
Greenfield T&D $4.50 cv pf	22	...
Harrington & Richardson	1⅛	1⅞
Haskelite Mfg Co	6⅞	7¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co	41	43½
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	21½	23¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	18⅜	20¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24⅜	27
Hooker Electro Chem	30	32½
International Detrola	15¾	17¼
Kendall Company	11⅝	12⅞
Kennedy's Inc pf	21⅛	23
Landers Frary & Clark	38⅛	40¼
Lincoln Stores Inc	25	27¼
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	...
Long-Bell Lumber Co	7⅜	8⅜
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	121	126
Marathon Paper Mills	31½	33½
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	66⅛	69½
Merck & Co	34⅛	37
Merrimack Manufacturing	54¼	58
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	70½	...
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	10¼	11
Moxie Co Class B	5½	6⅜
Nashawena Mills	19⅞	21⅜
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	77	...
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	30¾	32⅞
National Shirt Shops	16⅞	18⅜
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	72⅜	77½
New England Lime Co	6⅜	7½
Nicholson File Company	36⅛	38⅜
Nonquitt Mills	31¾	34¼
Ohio Finance	10	11⅜
Oneida Limited	22½	24½
Parker Appliance	13⅜	15⅜
Plymouth Cordage Company	122½	127½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor&W	71	...
Quincy Mkt CS&K 5pf	92	...
Remington Arms Co Inc	3⅜	3⅞
Richardson & Co	46¾	49½
SacoLowell Shops Inc	36	38¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	86	...
SagamoreManufacturing Co	6⅞	...
SubmarineSignalCo	38⅜	41¼
Tampax Inc	5¾	6½
Time Incorporated	68	71
Triumph Explosive Inc	4¼	4⅝
United Elastic Corp	18⅜	20
US Envelope Company	80	84½
US Envelope Co 7 pf	129	134
Waltham Watch Co	26⅜	29¾
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	102½	106¼
*Wamsutta Mills Inc	30¾	33
Warner & Swasey Co	10¼	11⅞
Warren Bros Class A	41⅞	44⅞
Warren Bros Class C	16½	18
West Point Manufacturing	42⅜	46⅜
Wickwire Spencer Steel	12⅞	13¼

Ex-dividend.
†Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	13⅞	15⅛
Beverly Gas & Electric	42	...
Brockton Gas Light	9⅛	10⅞
Central Maine Power 6 pf	103½	113½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	120½	125½
Cent Vermont Pub Serv	16¾	18¼
Copp Light & Power	45	47½
Derby Gen Elec	30⅜	32⅝
Eastern Utilities Asso	25	27
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	2⅜	2⅝
Fall River Gas Works	28	...
Green Mountain Power pf	89	93
Hartford Electric Light	54⅜	57½
Haverhill Electric	27⅞	30¼
Haverhill Gas Light	17⅞	19⅜
Holyoke Water Power	17⅛	19⅛
Lawrence Gas & Electric	32	...
Lowell Electric Light	40¼	43¼

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Nov. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Elliot Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Nov. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Dec. 11
Union Savings Bank	Dec. 11
Warren Institution for Savings	Dec. 11

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

East Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Brookline Savings Bank	Dec. 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Dec. 11

Takes New Post

Henry F. McCarthy

Appointed executive assistant to the president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co. Mr. McCarthy, passenger traffic manager of the Boston & Maine and Maine Central Railroads, was until recently assistant director of the Office of Defense Transportation at Washington.

	Bid	Asked
Lynn Gas & Electric	87	90½
Mass Power & Light pf	18	19½
Mass Utilities Asso pf	34⅛	37¼
Narragansett Elec pf	46⅞	49¼
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	33¾	36
N E Power Assn 6 pf	61¾	63¾
N E Public Serv $7pr ln	108½	112½
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	101	105
N E Public Serv $7 pf	53¾	56¼
N E Public Serv $6 pf	49¾	52¼
†Newport Electric	23	...
Providence Gas	8⅜	9⅛
Public Serv of N H $6 pf	109½	113½
R I Pub Serv pf	31¾	34¼
Rockland Light & Power	81½	93¾
Springfield Gas Light	92¼	95¼
Western Mass Companies	24¾	26¾

†Ex-dividend.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	130½	138½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	50¼	52¾
Aetna Life (1.20a)	38¼	40
Agricultural (3a)	73½	77
American Alliance (1a)	21¼	23¼
American Casualty Company	11⅞	12⅝
American Equitable (1)	15⅜	17⅛
American Insur Newark (1⅛)	14¾	16
American Re-Insurance (2)	52¾	55¾
American Reserve	17¼	18¾
American Surety (2½)	58½	61
Baltimore American (.20a)	6¼	7¼
Bankers & Shippers (4)	77½	82½
Boston (16a)	610	635
Camden Fire (1)	20½	23
City of New York (15e)	17¼	19¾
Connecticut Gen Life (1a)	55¼	57¼
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	43¾	46¼
Federal (1.40)	48½	52
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	62½	66½
FiremanFund (SF) (3)	87¾	91¾
Firemen's Newark (1.40)	115¾	123¾
Franklin Fire (1)	229	243
General Reinsurance (2)	49	52
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (1e)	18	20
Glens Falls (1.60)	41½	44
Globe & Republic (1a)	7¾	8¾
Great American Insurance (1.20)	28	29¾
Hanover (1.20)	25¼	27¼
Hartford Fire (2a)	98½	103
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	41¾	44¾
Home Insurance (1.20)	27	28¾
Homestead (1a)	13	14
Insurance Co N America (2½a)	88¾	91¾
Jersey Insurance N York (1.80)	36¼	39¼
Knickerbocker (1a)	7¾	8½
Maryland Casualty	8¼	8¾
Massachusetts Bonding (2½)	70¾	74¼
Merchants & Mfs of N York (.40)	4¾	5½
Merchants Fire Associatn (1½a)	47¼	50¼
National Fire (2)	57	60
National Liberty (.20a)	6¾	7½
National Union (3a)	170	180
New Amsterdm Casualty (1)	26⅞	28⅜
New Brunswick (1½a)	27¾	30¼
New Hampshire (1.60a)	44¾	47¼
New York Fire (.80)	10¾	12¾
North River (1)	21⅝	23¾
Northeast Insurance	6¼	6¾
Northern (2)	62½	67
Pacific Fire (5)	93½	98½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	47¾	50¾
Peerless Casualty Company	12¾	14¼
Phoenix (2a)	64¼	68¼
Preferred Accident (.80a)	12¾	13¾
Providence-Washington (1a)	33⅜	35⅞
Reinsurance Cor N York (.075e)	4⅜	6¾
Republic Ins Co Texas (1.20)	27½	29½
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20)	21¾	23¾
St Paul Fire & Marine	65¾	71¼
Seaboard Surety (1a)	43¼	47¼
Security 1.40)	33¾	35¾
Springfield (4½a)	120	125½
Standard Accident	34⅞	37⅜
Travelers (16)	535	550
United States Fid & Guar (1a)	36¾	38¾
United States Fire (2)	46¾	49½
United States Guar (1.60a)	69	74
Westchester (1.20a)	21¼	23¾

a—Also extra or extras; g—paid last year; e—declared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.87	4.23
Amerex Holding	26.50	28.375
American Business Shares	3.56	...
Axe Houghton Fund	14.89	16.01
Bond Inv Tr of America	103.52	107.83
Boston Fund	18.11	19.47
Broad Street Investing	30.24	32.69
Bullock Fund	15.98	17.52
Canadian Investment Fund	3.30	3.90
Century Shares Trust	29.25	31.56
Chemical Fund	9.78	10.58
Christiana Securities Co	2460.00	2740.00
Commodity Corp	9.41	...
Consolidated Investment Tr	44.75	47.75
Dividend Shares	1.29	1.42
Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	22.52	24.19
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	13.80	14.81
Equity Corp $3 pf	40.25	42.50
Fidelity Fund Inc	19.93	21.46
Fund Investors Inc	23.25	25.48
General Capital	34.74	37.37
General Investors Trust	5.61	6.04
Group Securities Inc		
Automobile Shares	6.04	6.65
Low Priced Shares	5.93	6.53
Railroad Shares	3.80	4.19
Railroad Equip Shares	4.42	4.87
Steel Shares	4.31	4.75
Incorporated Investors Tr	22.72	24.43
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.91	1.01
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.05	1.16
*Keystone Custodian Funds		
	Bid Asked	Bid Asked
B-1	29.89	S-1 27.11
B-2	29.86	S-2 14.11
B-3	20.78	S-3 11.61
B-4	10.67	S-4 5.31
K-1	19.03	K-2 24.82
†Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	98.40	...
Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	41.80	...
Manhattan Bond Fund	9.23	10.15
Maryland Fund	5.50	6.10
Mass Invest Tr	22.32	24.00
Mass Inv 2nd Fd	11.12	11.96
Mutual Invest	11.36	12.42
Nation Wide Voting	1.35	1.48
New England Fund	13.17	14.19
New York Stocks		
Automobile	6.88	7.57
Railroad	5.36	6.13
Railroad Equip	7.73	8.50
Steel	6.02	6.63
Old Colony Tr Assoc	23.25	25.25
Plymouth Fund Inc	.34	.50
Putnam Fund	14.39	15.47
Quarterly Income Shares	7.775	8.375
Railway & Light Sec	14.625	15.875
Railway & Light Sec pf	111.00	...
Repub Invest Fund	3.32	3.71
Scudder Stevens & Clark	94.13	96.03
State Street Invest	44.75	47.75
Wellington Fund	17.25	18.85
Union pf Stk Fund	19.89	21.74
Union com Stk Fund D	7.14	7.81
Trusteed Industry Shrs	17.25	18.83
Fixed and Unit Type		
Corp Tr A A mod acc mod	2.81	...
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.93	...
Diversified Tr C	3.83	...
Diversified Trust D	5.70	6.50
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.90	4.50
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.96	5.72
Nation Wide Sec	3.87	...
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	36.50	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.22	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.37	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.76	...
orth Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.44	...
Super of Am Tr AA	2.48	...
U S Elec Li & Pow "A"	17.00	...
U S Elec Li & Pow "B"	1.84	...
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	3.25	3.625
First Boston Corp	34.50	36.50

*Ex-dividend. Sales prices as of 1 p. m.
†Bid 2 per cent less if not held three years.

This advertisement is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation of offers to buy any of these securities. The offering is made only by the Prospectus.

New Issue — November 14, 1944

$1,800,000

Keyes Fibre Company

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 4¼% Bonds Series A

Dated October 1, 1944 — Due October 1, 1959

Price 102½ and accrued interest

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Coffin & Burr
Incorporated

Cartels Controversial Topic At World Business Conference

RYE, N. Y., Nov. 14 (AP)—The question of cartels emerged today as possibly the most controversial subject at the International Business Conference with prospects there would be no agreement on the issue by the close of the sessions at the end of the week.

The panel considering cartels resumed its discussions after a wide open split developed yesterday. The Netherlands delegation precipitated the controversy by declaring that cartels are necessary for the expansion of business, bringing from the Indian represenatives a bitter denunciation of these agreements among private interests of several countries for the purpose of regulating industry and trade.

One delegate expressed the opinion that the various viewpoints were too far apart to be reconciled in any statement of policy by the conference.

Injected into the panel discussion was the Kilgore Senate Committee report made public yesterday which recommended the "outlawing of the international cartel system" after the war. Copies of this report were given members of the panel by the American delegation, without comment.

Currency Relations

The group considering currency relations among nations was ready to take up today the stabilization proposals adopted by the Bretton Woods monetary conference last July. These provide for a world monetary fund to stabilize exchange rates after the war, and for an international bank to provide loans for reconstruction work.

The currency panel yesterday heard Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman of the Chase National Bank of New York, advocate the "key nation" plan as the best approach to currency stabilization. This plan advocates the stabilization of the two currencies in which the bulk of international trade is conducted —the dollar and the British pound —and has been urged by United States bankers as preferable to the proposals evolved at Bretton Woods.

Mr. Aldrich said the three prerequisites of dollar-pound stabilization were:

1. Elimination of the war debt problem between the United States and Britain, involving cancellation of World War I debts and a "generous settlement" of Britain's lend-lease obligations.

2. Reduction of trade barriers between the United States and Great Britain, through elimination of tariff restrictions and other export and import controls.

3. Extension of postwar credits to Great Britain by this country, which "may come to three billion dollars."

Once progress has been made in the stabilization of the dollar-pound rate, Mr. Aldrich said, "immediate and simultaneous attention can be given to the stabilization of other currencies."

British Empire Preference

Some disagreement arose yesterday when British delegates made it clear that Great Britain has no intention of abandoning its program of Empire preference for an indefinite period after the war.

The point was made after Henry F. Grady, chairman of the United States delegation, spoke forcefully against bilateral trade agreements as leading to economic warfare among nations.

Sir Peter Bennett, representing the British delegation, replied that his nation favored the complete lifting of all trade restrictions and controls, except for the imperial preference agreement under which members of the British Commonwealth receive favored treatment regarding tariffs and other controls.

Asserting that the British wanted to "get rid of controls as soon as possible," he added that nevertheless that nation was bound by the preference agreement and "we intend to honor it."

He said that eventually it was hoped that empire preference could be abolished but it would be some years after the war before any move in this direction could be made. He added, also, that the end of preferential treating for the empire nations would be a matter for themselves to decide.

This discussion took place at a panel meeting on commercial policy of nations and at the end of the session American delegates said they would reply to the British position at a later meeting. They said they were not ready to agree that preference controls should be continued for any great period after the war.

Mr. Grady, San Francisco shipping operator, in speaking for the elimination of bilateral trade agreements, said such a policy leads to government controls of international trade because only through enforced quotas and exchange allocations can agreements favoring one nation against all others be enforced.

"The cure for military war is collective security," he said. "The cure for economic war, of which bilateralism is a potent form, is collective economic security.

"Both these forms of security can only be effectively attained through adequate world organization and determination of all the peoples of the world to put their stake in a world order rather than nationalism."

Position of India

Opposition to the American position was expressed by Sir Chunilel B. Mehta, chairman of the delegation from India, who caused something of a stir when he urged the United States to conclude a treaty with India to put his country on an equal footing with other United Nations.

"At present," he asserted, "citizens of the United States have full rights and privileges to come to India, to stay in India and to trade in India as freely as they would like to. On the other hand, Indians do not enjoy at present any such rights or privileges to come and stay and trade in the United States. The absence of such a treaty is bound to hamper the growth of economic and commercial relations between the two countries."

Regarding a multilateral trade system among all nations, Sir Chunilel said that such a plan would be accepted by India only with reservations which are necessary "for the protection of India's existing industries and development of new ones."

The question is not only one of industrialization, but of raising the standard of living for the Indian masses, he continued.

"Since the expansion of trade among nations is the fundamental objective of this conference, it is essential that the standard of living of backward countries like India, China and others, be allowed to be raised by means suitable to each country. In India, the standard of living can only be raised by industrialization and this industrialization can only be achieved by protecting its existing and encouraging new prospective industries."

Demand for Machines

The rest of the world wants our machines so badly that businessmen from 51 nations descended immediately on the American delegation to the international business conference, here, to ask, how can we get them? and how soon?

That "how" is just as important to us, says Eric A. Johnston, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. He points out that this country must find some way to sell its machines, so that after the war, shipbuilders, plane makers, munitions makers can go back to turning out bulldozers, derricks, rotary saws, locomotives, spinning machines, typewriters.

The missing link is the money to pay for them. For a while, Mr. Johnston says, the United States will have to grant other nations credit. Then we'll have to buy from them much more than ever before, to give them the money with which to keep on buying here to keep American workmen on the job.

But how to grant the credit? How can we be sure that money actually goes into rebuilding industries in cities like Warsaw, Turin, and Lyons, that those industries are operated intelligently enough so that Americans can collect interest on their money (even though the rate is lower than after the last war) and finally get back their investment?

Mr. Johnston is telling men who came here to the I. B. C. that he will be against floating bond issues here. He explains, "when we buy a foreign bond, we—Mrs. Smith, of Philadelphia—gets a piece of paper. The use of the money passes into foreign hands. How can Mrs. Smith be sure the recipient is doing its best to build an income-producing industry?"

This time, Mr. Johnston says, Americans who grant credits (just another way of making a loan) to foreign nations, will demand that the money be spent for specific purposes—for instance, to rebuild a town by rebuilding its furniture factories, its canning plants, its glove factories, its overcoat or hat factories.

Mr. Johnson is suggesting two ways "for American dollars to go abroad." First, they could build a specific plant, which would be little different from setting up a new spark-plug factory in Detroit. Second (and he likes this plan best), American dollars can go abroad as "partnership money," that is, they simply would be invested in some concern being started by the nations or some nation, for instance, a Brazilian plant set up to make locomotives.

He thinks, "the Brazilians investing their money will want to see a healthy concern, and healthy returns. And American dollars would benefit, provided of course, that we can induce other nations to pass laws treating our money on a par with their own."

Honored

Kaiden-Kazanjian

Rufus C. Folsom

Whose twenty-fifth anniversary as manager of the American Sugar Refining Company's South Boston refinery will be marked by a dinner tonight at the Hotel Statler, Boston, attended by 220 fellow employees. Toastmaster will be Frederick M. Gibson, plant engineer for the company's Brooklyn, N. Y., refinery, who served as toastmaster 25 years ago at a dinner given here to celebrate Mr. Folsom's appointment as manager.

United Aircraft Profit Higher In 9 Months

NEW YORK (AP)—United Aircraft Corp. reports net income for nine months ended Sept. 30 of $12,573,763, equal to $4.37 a common share, compared with $11,982,323, or $4.14 a common share, for the same period in 1943.

Shipments of aircraft, engines and propellers for the nine months totaled $581,010,146, an increase of 10 per cent over last year's total of $525,409,530 for the same nine-month period.

Engineers Public Service Co. reports for 12 months ended Sept. 30 net income of $6,412,785, equal to $2.20 a common share, compared with $5,283,028, or $1.58 a share, in the preceding 12 months.

Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co. reported for nine months ended Sept. 30 net income of $9,639,783, equal to $11.94 a common share, against $11,785,991, or $14.30 a share, in the first nine months of 1943.

Kansas City Southern Railway Co. reports for nine months to Sept. 30 net income of $2,810,000, equal to $4.27 a common share, compared with $2,595,664, or $3.85 a share, in the 1943 period.

Quaker State Oil Refining Corp. and subsidiaries report net profit for nine months ended Sept. 30 of $835,376, equal to 90 cents a share, compared with $818,516, or 88 cents a share, for the same period in 1943.

Universal-Cyclops Steel Corp. reports net profits for nine months ended Sept. 30, after provision for renegotiation, of $671,893, or $1.34 a share, against $818,017, or $1.64 a share, for the corresponding period last year.

United-Carr Fastener Corp. and domestic subsidiaries report net profit, after provision for renegotiation, for nine months ended Sept. 30 of $564,627, or $1.85 a share, compared with $572,127, or $1.87 a share, for the same period in 1943. The report says 1943 figures include the company's Canadian subsidiary.

American Gas & Electric Co. reported net income for the 12 months ended Sept. 30 of $11,914,161, equal to $2.28 a common share, against $12,622,687 or $2.43 a common share in the preceding 12 months.

The United States Gypsum Company reported consolidated net profits of $1,023,408, equal to 74 cents per common share, for the three months ended Sept. 30, compared with $1,227,264, or 91 cents per share, for the corresponding period of 1943. The company's consolidated net profits for the nine months ended Sept. 30, were $3,193,674, equal to $2.32 per common share, compared with $3,873,098, or $2.89, for the corresponding nine months of 1943.

Pacific Gas & Electric Co. shows net income for the 12 months ended Sept. 30 of $23,011,870, equal to $2.33 a common share, against $22,577,525 or $2.26 a common share in the preceding 12 months.

Federal Mining & Smelting Co. reports for the first nine months net profit of $986,052, equal to $4 a common share, compared with $696,148, or $2.82 a share, in the like period of 1943.

Electrical Concerns Face Anti-Trust Suit

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (AP)—The Justice Department has announced filing in Milwaukee of anti-trust suit against General Electric Company, Westinghouse Electric, and 10 other electrical equipment manufacturers.

The civil action, the announcement said, accused the defendants of conspiring to fix prices on the sale of drop-out fuse cutouts. These were described as fuses which break an electrical circuit when the current becomes excessive because of a short circuit or overload.

Named as defendants were:

Line Material Co., Milwaukee; General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; James R. Kearney Corp., St. Louis; W. N. Matthews Corp., St. Louis; Pacific Manufacturing Co., San Francisco; Porcelain Products Company, Parkersburg, W. Va.; Railway and Industrial Engineering Company, Greensburg, Pa.; Royal Electric Manufacturing, Chicago; Schweitzer and Conrad, Inc., Chicago; Southern States Equipment Corporation, Birmingham, Ala.; Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., Pittsburgh, and T. F. Johnson, doing business as Johnson Manufacturing Co., Atlanta.

George Says Lower Taxes In 1945 Unlikely

WASHINGTON (AP)—Chairman Walter George (D) of Georgia of the Senate Finance Committee asserted that "prospects for any substantial change in tax rates for 1945 are very remote."

He told a news conference he felt the adoption of a postwar tax program should be delayed until Congress can see the end of the European war definitely approaching. But it should have its plans ready for quick action when the time comes, he added.

"There is not much basis," he asserted, "on which anyone can make the prediction or express the hope that we shall be able to revise taxes generally for 1945."

While some tax measure might be enacted next year, he said, in his opinion it could not be made effective before January 1, 1946.

The finance chairman, who pilots revenue measures in the Senate, predicted "general revision" of the Social Security Law in the next Congress. Both the Republican and Democratic parties promised the act would be broadened.

Probably two or three months of hearings will be required in the House Ways and Means Committee and another month in his own committee before there can be action on new benefits for more people, Senator George declared.

Whether Congress again will freeze Social Security taxes at 1 per cent each on employees' wages and employers' payrolls by the end of the year rests largely with the House. Unless Congress acts, the rate goes up automatically to 2 per cent on Jan. 1.

President Roosevelt, Senator George recalled, has not been enthusiastic about a freeze and neither has the Treasury. As for himself, he hasn't made up his mind.

The big question, the Georgian asserted, is whether another $1,500,000,000 in taxes should be levied at this time. Actually the Social Security money is not earmarked, he said, but goes into a reserve fund that exists only on paper.

Before the money gets hot in one pocket, the Treasury puts it in another and issues bonds against it, he said.

Two factors warrant consideration, George said, and the one which weighs most heavily will determine his own position:

Would the increase in Social Security taxes at this time affect business adversely?

Would it be wise to obtain the extra cash for the Government so as to pare the deficit and reduce borrowing?

Says Stable Economy Rests Upon Absence Of Pressure Groups

CHICAGO (AP)—America's postwar economy will be secure only to the extent that agriculture, industry and labor co-operate, Frank Mullen, vice-president and general manager of the National Broadcasting Company, told the Chicago Agricultural Club today.

"Farmers who clamor for high prices on farm products while complaining about high wages paid to their best customers, the factory workers; labor leaders who contend for wages or restrictive arrangements which boost manufacturing costs to uneconomic levels: employers who seek high prices or high profits by paying subnormal wage scales—these are the individuals who need educations as to where their own best interests lie in the future," he declared.

Class legislation obtained by a pressure group with an eye to its own advantage would be the most dangerous of all proposed solutions to the nation's economic problems, Mr. Mullen said, and for any two of the three basic groups to engage in a "tug-of-war" for advantage over each other "would be disastrous."

"In a tug-of-war, the strength on one side cancels an equal amount of strength on the other side," he said. "Teamwork is vitally necessary."

More Bond, Stock Issues on Market

NEW YORK (AP) — A syndicate headed by Dillon, Read & Co. has been awarded an issue of $30,000,000 Houston Lighting & Power Co. first mortgage bonds due Nov. 1, 1974, with a bid of 101.76 for 2⅞s per cent bonds.

Public offering of the bonds is expected in the week.

Lehman Brothers and Goldman, Sachs & Co., are offering 30,000 shares of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co. common stock, at a price of 21⅜.

The shares offered represent a portion of those owned by R. F. Bensinger and B. E. Bensinger, principal executive officers of the company, each of whom is selling 15,000 shares. None of the net proceeds will go to the company itself.

Smith, Barney & Co. and associates have offered 50,000 shares of Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. Class B stock, as a secondary distribution at a price of 80½, with a concession to dealers of $1.40 a share.

Public offering is being made of a new issue of $1,800,000 Keyes Fibre Co., Portland, Me., first mortgage 4¼ per cent bonds due 1959 at 102½ and interest. Coffin & Burr handled the offering, proceeds from which will be used for redemption purposes.

The Chase National Bank offered $3,825,000 of 1¾ per cent refunding bonds of the sanitary district of Chicago at par and interest.

Halsey, Stuart Wins $48,000,000 Issue

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (AP)—Halsey, Stuart & Co. and associates were high bidders today for a new issue of $48,000,000 Central New York Power Corp. bonds, offering 102.30 for a 3 per cent coupon. Two other bids ranged from 101.55 to 101.6567, both specifying a 3 per cent rate.

The winning combination planned reoffering at 103, subject to formal award and Securities & Exchange Commissional approval.

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Sports News

Army Eleven Tops Nation In A. P. Poll

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (AP)—Army and Navy, rivals in the service clash in Annapolis' tiny stadium Dec. 2, rank one-two in a strict collegiate segregation of the football teams rated in today's Associated Press poll.

Army, with 77 first place votes of a possible 106, collected 935 points. Navy, beaten by North Carolina Pre-Flight and Georgia Tech in early season games, is second with five first place nominations and 759 tallies.

Randolph Moves

Randolph Field sets the pace for the service division with 15 tickets for the No. 1 spot and 770 points. In the over-all poll, Army ranks as the top team, but the Randolph Field squad moved to second from their fourth place berth a week ago.

For the first time since Oct. 12, 1942, Notre Dame is not in the top 10 teams in the country, dropping to eleventh place following the Irish 59 to 0 setback by Army.

Notre Dame is among the elite, however, in the division reserved for college teams only, holding down seventh place. The college group is made up of Ohio State, Michigan, Georgia Tech, Duke, Notre Dame, Southern California, Purdue and Mississippi State in that order behind the two service schools.

A second 10 has as members Tennessee, Yale, Oklahoma A & M, Virginia, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Wake Forest, Georgia, Tulsa, and Texas Christian.

Fellow Members

Fellow members with Randolph in the service contingent are Bainbridge, Iowa Pre-Flight, Fourth Air Force, Great Lakes, El Toro, Calif., Marines, North Carolina Pre-Flight, Norman, Okla., Navy, Second Air Force, and Maxwell Field.

The leading teams, determined on a basis of 10 points for each first place vote, nine for second, etc. (first place votes in parentheses):

First Ten	
Army (77)	935
Randolph Field (15)	770
Navy (5)	759
Ohio State (3)	741
Michigan	458
Bainbridge, Md., Navy (4)	454
Iowa Pre-Flight	344
Fourth Air Force (2)	195
Georgia Tech	165
Duke	108

Second Ten: 11—Notre Dame, 92; 12—Southern California, 87; 13—Great Lakes, 84; 14—Purdue, 71; 15—El Toro, Calif., Marines, 48; 16—Mississippi State, 45; 17—Tennessee, 34; tie for 18—North Carolina Pre-Flight and Norman, Okla., Navy, 33; 20—Yale, 23.

Also rans: Oklahoma A. & M., 17; Virginia, 16; Second Air Force, 14; Illinois, 11; Maxwell Field, 11; Pennsylvania, 9; Wake Forest, 8; Fort Pierce, 8; Melville, R. I., PT School, 6; Georgia, 6; Tulsa, 5; Texas Christian, 5; Alabama, 3; Oklahoma, 3; Third Air Force, 2; West Virginia, 1; Michigan State, 1; North Carolina State, 1; Camp Peary, Va., Marines, 1; U. C. L. A., 1; Indiana, 1.

Cochran Rallies

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 14 (AP)—Challenger Welker Cochran of San Francisco won both blocks of his match for the world's three-cushion billiard title from champion Willie Hoppe of New York yesterday and shaved Hoppe's cumulative margin for the match to five points.

Cochran won the afternoon session 61-50 in 60 innings, and last night's block 51-50, with a late rally, in 52 innings.

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By a Staff Photographer

Face Black Hawks at Boston Garden Tonight

Bill Cupulo, Frank Mario, and Ken Smith (left to right), Art Ross's kid "Typhoon Line," as it will look this evening on Boston Garden ice as the 1944-45 Bruins open their home season against the Chicago Black Hawks. In five road games prior to this opener, the B's have collected a mere three points, but it is interesting to note that the points were picked up in the last two starts—a win over Chicago and a tie with Rangers. Tonight's game starts at 8:30.

Bruins Open Home Season With Chicago

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Boston Bruins of 1944-45 go on display for the first time before the home folks at Boston Garden tonight when they play the Chicago Black Hawks in the National Hockey League's inaugural game of the season here.

For the Bruins the occasion will mark the beginning of their 21st season in Boston, with Manager Art Ross still at the helm. Back for another whirl in Canada's national pastime are such local favorites as Dit Clapper, Bill Cowley, Herb Cain, Jack Crawford, Art Jackson, and Norm Calladine, whose years of service with the Bruins total an even 50 years. Dit Clapper heads the list as he heads into his 18th playing season here. Cowley will be playing his 10th season here, Crawford his seventh, Cain and Jackson their sixth, and Calladine his third.

Eight Newcomers

These veterans are all that are left from last winter's team, which finished out of the play-offs. Ross has brought eight newcomers into his line-up in an effort to rebuild his Bruins, and the changes are the most he has ever made from one season to another since the first winter, 1924, that professional hockey came to Boston.

Pat Egan, who came to the Bruins last January from Detroit in exchange for Flash Hollett, and Bill Jennings, also a former Red Wing, are experienced players. Frankie Mario, who played nine games with the B's of 1941-42, and Jack Shewchuk, a member of the Bruins' Stanley Cup champion teams of 1939 and 1941, are back after serving with the Canadian Army.

From amateur ranks have come Goalie Harvey Bennett and Forwards Gino Rozzini, Ken Smith, Bill Cupolo, Paul Gladu, Armand Gaudreault, and Marcel Fillion. The latter has been sent to the Boston Olympics for seasoning.

Ross Experimenting

Ross has put together two lines and is experimenting with the third. The Cain-Cowley-Jennings trio ranks with the best in the league, while the Typhoon kids—Smith, Cupolo, and Mario—have been working as a unit since training days. On the third line in New York Sunday night Ross used the experienced Art Jackson with Gaudreault and Rozzini, but he may change this wave for tonight.

The Bruins have been through five road games, in which they have won one, tied one, and lost three. They beat these same Black Hawks in Chicago and tied Rangers in New York, while dropping decisions to Montreal, Toronto, and Detroit.

Well known are the ability of Cain to score and of Cowley to set up plays. Herb is the defending individual scoring champion after his record total of 82 points last year. Cowley, himself, wound up with 71 points. Jennings is a very capable wing and will probably do a lot of back-checking for his two wingmates.

That's the pre-game picture for the Bruins. The face-off is at 8:30 p. m., and the picture will then be on exhibition.

* * *

Briefs: Like the Bruins the Black Hawks had to do a lot of rebuilding. . . . They miss Doug Bentley, Art Wiebe, George Allen, and Cully Dahlstrom. . . . Among their newcomers are Bill Mitchell, Wilf Field, and the 240-pound Joe Bretto on defense, although Manager Paul Thompson did not use the latter against Canadiens Sunday. . . . New forwards are Pete Horeck, leading scorer in the American League last winter, Lude Check, on loan from Montreal, and Harvey Fraser of Vancouver. . . . Veterans back include Mike Karakas, Earl Seibert, Bill Thoms, Joe Cooper, Johnny Harms, Mush March, Snuffy Smith, and Bill Mosienko.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Southern California and Washington were scheduled to meet in the Rose Bowl at Pasadena on New Years' Day.

Ten Years Ago

Minnesota led Associated Press football poll, with Stanford second, Alabama third.

There are several question marks about this Bruins team, none of which will probably be answered right away. Ross always starts his teams slowly and brings them to a roaring finish—if possible—during the latter stages of the campaign. To be seen this winter are whether young Bennett will stand up in the nets in the face of major league sniping, whether the Boston defense—all veteran—will be as strong as it is going to have to be, and whether the new kids can fit into the picture.

Transcribed Programs Of The Mother Church

List of 92 radio stations carrying Christian Science transcribed programs:

Alabama

Birmingham — Saturdays, 5:45 p. m. WSGN, 610kc.
Mobile—Saturdays, 1 p. m., WALA, 1410kc.

Arizona

Globe—Saturdays, 5:15 p. m., KWJB, 1240kc.
Phoenix—Saturdays, 5:15 p. m., KTAR, 620kc.
Prescott—Saturdays, 5:15 p. m., KYCA, 1490kc.
Safford—Saturdays, 5:15 p. m., KGLU, 1450kc.
Tucson—Saturdays, 5:15 p. m., KVOA, 1290kc.
Yuma—Saturdays, 5:15 p. m., KYUM, 1240kc.

Arkansas

Little Rock—Saturdays, 4:45 p. m., KARK, 920kc.

California

Eureka—Saturdays, 2 p. m., KIEM, 1480kc.
Fresno—Saturdays, 3 p. m., KARM, 1430kc.
Long Beach — Saturdays, 5:45 p. m., KGER, 1390kc.
Oakland—Sundays, 8:15 a. m., KLX, 910kc.
San Francisco—Sundays, 8:15 a. m., KYA, 1260kc.

Colorado

Denver—Sundays, 5:45 p. m., KFEL, 950kc.

Connecticut

Hartford—Saturdays, 12 noon, WNBC, 1410kc.

Florida

Jacksonville — Saturdays, 12:45 p. m., WPDQ, 1270kc.
Miami-Ft. Lauderdale—Saturdays, 5:30 p. m., WFTL, 710kc.
Orlando—Mondays, 8:15 a. m., WDBO, 580kc.

Georgia

Atlanta—Saturdays, 1:15 p. m., WATL, 1400kc.

Idaho

Boise—Saturdays, 5:30 p. m., KIDO, 1380kc.
Idaho Falls—Saturdays, 5:45 p. m., KID, 1350kc.

Illinois

Chicago—Saturdays, 1 p. m., WJJD, 1160kc.
Quincy—Saturdays, 8:45 a. m., WTAD, 930kc.

Indiana

Indianapolis—Saturdays, 5:45 p. m., WISH, 1310kc.
Terre Haute—Saturdays, 1:30 p. m., WBOW, 1230kc.

Iowa

Waterloo—Saturdays, 5:30 p. m., KXEL, 1340kc.

Kansas

Wichita—Saturdays, 5:15 p. m., KFBI, 1070kc.

Kentucky

Louisville—Saturdays, 8:45 a. m., WHAS, 840kc.

Louisiana

New Orleans—Thursdays, 5 p. m., WSMB, 1350kc.
Shreveport—Saturdays, 5:15 p. m., KWKH, 1130kc.

Maine

Bangor—Saturdays, 5:30 p. m., WABI, 910kc.
Portland—Saturdays, 6:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.

Maryland

Baltimore—Sundays, 9:15 a. m., WBAL, 1090kc.

Massachusetts

Boston — Saturdays, 12 noon, WNAC, 1260kc.
Worcester—Saturdays, 12 noon, WAAB, 1440kc.

Michigan

Detroit—Saturdays, 3:30 p. m., WJLB, 1400kc.
Marquette—Saturdays, 5:30 p. m., WDMJ, 1340kc.

Minnesota

Hibbing—Saturdays, 4:45 p. m., WMFG, 1240kc.
Minneapolis-St. Paul — Saturdays, 7:45 a. m., WDGY, 1130kc.
Virginia—Saturdays, 4:45 p. m., WHLB, 1400kc.

Mississippi

Jackson — Saturdays, 12:15 p. m., WSLI, 1450kc.

Missouri

Joplin—Saturdays, 4:45 p. m., WMBH, 1450kc.
Sedalia—Saturdays, 5:30 p. m., KDRO, 1490kc.

Montana

Billings—Saturdays, 4:45 p. m., KGHL, 790kc.
Great Falls—Saturdays, 5:30 p. m., KFBB, 1310kc.

Nebraska

Kearney—Saturdays, 5:45 p. m., KGFW, 1340kc.
Lincoln—Sundays, 9:45 a. m., KFOR, 1240kc.
Omaha — Sundays, 8:15 a. m., KOIL, 1290kc.

Nevada

Las Vegas—Saturdays, 3 p. m., KENO, 1400kc.
Reno—Saturdays, 5:15 p. m., KOH, 630kc.

New Hampshire

Manchester—Saturdays, 5:30 p. m., WMUR, 610kc.

New Mexico

Albuquerque—Sundays, 10:15 a. m., KOB, 770kc.

New York

Buffalo—Sundays, 9:15 a. m., WEBR, 1340kc.
New York City—Saturdays, 11:15 a. m., WMCA, 570kc.
Syracuse—Sundays, 8:30 a. m., WAGE, 620kc.

North Carolina

Charlotte—Saturdays, 1:00 p. m., WAYS, 610kc.
Raleigh—Saturdays, 12:45 p. m., WPTF, 680kc.

North Dakota

Bismarck—Saturdays, 5:45 p. m., KFYR, 550kc.

Ohio

Cincinnati—Saturdays, 12:45 p. m., WCKY, 1530kc.
Cleveland—Saturdays, 4:30 p. m., WHK, 1420kc.
Columbus — Saturdays, 5 p. m., WHKC, 640kc.

Oklahoma

Tulsa — Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., KVOO, 1170kc.

Oregon

Eugene—Saturdays, 5:30 p. m., KORE, 1450kc.
Medford—Saturdays, 3 p. m., KMED, 1440kc.
Portland — Saturdays, 4 p. m., KWJJ, 1080kc.
The Dalles—Saturdays, 4:15 p. m., KODL, 1230kc.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia—Saturdays, 5:45 p. m., WIP, 610kc.
Pittsburgh—Saturdays, 1:15 p. m., KQV, 1410kc.

Rhode Island

Providence—Saturdays, 12 noon, WEAN, 790kc.

South Carolina

Charleston—Saturdays, 5 p. m., WCSC, 1390kc.

South Dakota

Sioux Falls—Sundays, 8:45 a. m., KSOO, 1140kc.

Tennessee

Memphis—Saturdays, Nov. 18 and 25, 9:30 a. m., thereafter 5:15 p. m., WMC, 790kc.
Nashville—Saturdays, 11:45 a. m., WLAC, 1510kc.

Texas

Brownwood—Saturdays, 4:45 p. m., KBWD, 1380kc.
Houston — Saturday, Nov. 18, 2 p. m.; thereafter 4:30 p. m.
Midland—Saturdays, 4:45 p. m., KRLH, 1230kc.
San Antonio—Sundays, 7:15 a. m., WOAI, 1200kc.

Utah

Logan — Saturdays, 5:45 p. m., KVNU, 1230kc.
Price—Saturdays, 5:45 p. m., KEUB, 1450kc.
Provo—Saturdays, 5:45 p. m., KOVO, 1240kc.
Salt Lake City-Ogden—Saturdays, 5:45 p. m., KLO, 1430kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Saturdays, 5 p. m., WCAX, 620kc.
Waterbury—Saturdays, 3:45 p. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Virginia

Portsmouth—Saturdays, 5:15 p. m., WSAP, 1490kc.
Richmond—Saturdays, 1:30 p. m., WMBG, 1380kc.

Washington

Seattle—Saturdays, 2:45 p. m., KOMO, 950kc.
Spokane—Saturdays, 5 p. m., KGA, 1510kc.

West Virginia

Wheeling — Sundays, 8:45 a. m., WWVA, 1170kc.

Wisconsin

Milwaukee—Saturdays, 1 p. m., WEMP, 1340kc.

Wyoming

Casper—Saturdays, 8:30 p. m., KDFN, 1470kc.
Rock Springs—Saturdays, 5:45 p. m., KVRS, 1400kc.

Maple Leaf Pair Points Scoring Way

MONTREAL, Nov. 14 (AP)—Sweeney Schriner and Gus Bodnar of the Toronto Maple Leafs continued to set the pace in National Hockey League scoring statistics released today, with linemate Lorne Carr right behind in a third-place tie with Detroit's Syd Howe.

Schriner and Bodnar have amassed 15 points each in seven games. Carr and Howe are tied with 13 each. Toe Blake, of Montreal, and Bill Cowley, of Boston, are locked in another tie for the next spot with 11 points, one more than Detroit's Mud Bruneteau.

Schriner is the top goal-getter with nine. Carr, Blake and Jud McAtee of Detroit are bunched with six each, while Bruneteau, Harvey Fraser of Chicago and Maurice Richard of Canadiens are locked with five each. Bodnar's 11 assists give him the edge in that department with two more than Howe. In a three-way tie with seven each are Carr, Cowley and Elmer Lach of Canadiens.

Toronto's Bill Ezinicki continued atop the penalty parade with 17 minutes. The 10 leaders:

	Goals	Assists	Pts
Schriner, Toronto	9	6	15
Bodnar, Toronto	4	11	15
Carr, Toronto	6	7	13
Howe, Detroit	4	9	13
Blake, Canadiens	6	5	11
Cowley, Boston	4	7	11
Bruneteau, Detroit	5	5	10
Fraser, Chicago	5	4	9
Lach, Canadiens	2	7	9
McAtee, Detroit	6	1	7
Richard, Canadiens	5	2	7
C. Smith, Chicago	2	5	7

Nine-Point Rush Puts Forgie In American League

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 14 (AP)—A nine-point scoring attack, consisting of four goals and five assists, today sent Tom Forgie, Hershey star, to the top of the American Hockey League's individual scoring battle with a total of 16 points.

Coming from nowhere, Forgie overtook Wendell Jamieson of Pittsburgh, who, held to one assist, now finds himself sharing the runnerup spot with George Patterson of Hershey, each with 14 points.

Hershey and Pittsburgh players occupy all nine leading scoring places, and Ross Knopfel of the latter club leads in penalties with 15 minutes in the cooler. The leading scorers:

	G	A	Pts
Forgie, Hershey	6	10	16
Jamieson, Pittsburgh	3	11	14
Patterson, Hershey	5	9	14
Gooden, Hershey	4	9	13
Hemmerling, Pittsburgh	8	5	13
Gracie, Pittsburgh	3	8	11
Pozzo, Hershey	4	7	11
Walton, Pittsburgh	4	7	11
Klein, Pittsburgh	6	5	11

Pics in Washington

The Boston Olympics, winners of their first three Eastern League starts away from home, meet the Washington Lions in Washington tonight for the first time this season. After tonight's contest the Pics go back to Baltimore for a game with the Blades tomorrow night, and then head for home and their home opener at the Garden Saturday night. Washington will furnish the opposition, and will also meet the Olympics in a second game at the Garden Sunday night.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (AP)—After last Saturday's game, Notre Dame has slipped way back in the football ratings, but you can't deny that the Irish have courage . . . Ed McKeever proved it by showing up for both the football writers and sports broadcasters meetings yesterday . . . And what's more, Ed hasn't changed the opinion of one-sided scores he expressed after that Dartmouth rout . . . "It isn't fair to the kids to send them in and tell them to hold the score down," he argues . . . After linesman Dave Reese was injured, McKeever and Col. Biff Jones were discussing what to do. The Notre Dame coach remarked: "One thing that would help the game would be to let us have Blanchard and Davis for the next half." . . . And when Minor went 60 yards to score on that tricky punt return, an Army colonel shouted to Steve Owen of the Giants: "That's a good play; you ought to use it." . . . Steve replied: "Yes, it is a good play and you should have been using it for the last 13 years."

* * *

Ed Machaj, Yale's star pitcher, has had offers from four major-league clubs . . . Machaj, who won 19 and lost 4 for the Elis, graduates in February and has been rejected by the services . . . Ray (semi-pro) Dumont's latest brain wave is to sell lifetime tickets for the national tournament at Wichita. Ray says they'll pay the cost ($100) in three years, and he'll only sell 50 each year . . . Private Stu Holcombe, Army end coach, figures the Army-Navy game will be a battle of lines, and adds: "We hope by Dec. 2 our line can come somewhere near theirs."

* * *

The normally mild Don Hutson became somewhat annoyed when a Cleveland player guarded him rather roughly last Sunday and gave him a good shove while he was going after one pass . . . Came another Green Bay pass and Don headed directly for the defender, then neatly sidestepped as his rival went on to the end zone and caught a touchdown pass.

* * *

The Navy Armed Guard crew aboard the SS Lou Gehrig passes spare time playing softball in the No. 2 hold when it isn't full of cargo . . . Corporal Charles Jones, wrestling and judo instructor at Keesler Field, Miss., also can letter some nifty signs and the grid coach, Capt. George B. Huffman, has made good use of his talents . . . The Captain's latest idea backfield when he asked the corporal to paint a "Don't let George do it" poster for the dressing room. It came out "Don't let Jones do it."

House Contingent May Carry Appeal To the President

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (AP)—A congressional group may appeal to President Roosevelt to move the Army-Navy football game from Annapolis to a large city stadium.

Representative Mahasco (D-Ala.) said he would ask Speaker Rayburn and House Majority Leader McCormack today to lead a House contingent in a final appeal to the White House for a change.

The game is scheduled Dec. 2 in the Naval Academy's stadium which seats about 15,000. Earlier congressional moves to switch the game to Philadelphia or some other big city where from 60,000 to 100,000 could see it failed.

Presidential Secretary Stephen Early said at a news conference yesterday that he believed the President would keep the game on a "community limited basis" because of transportation problems.

Small Rookie

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (AP)—Manager Ossie Bluege of the Washington Senators isn't likely to be impressed when he gets his first look at Marino Pieretti, 26-game winner picked up in the draft from Portland of the Pacific Coast League.

Pieretti is only 5 feet 7, but he pitched 31 complete games and fanned 137 men. Frank "Stubby" Overmire of Detroit is the only other big league pitcher that short.

Bob Garbark Sold

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14 (AP)—Catcher Bob Garbark of the Philadelphia Athletics has been sold to Louisville of the American Association, and outfielder Bill Burgo has gone to Milwaukee, also of the double-A, in part payment for outfielder Hal Pack, Connie Mack has announced.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Toronto	6	1	0	12	35	17
Montreal	5	2	0	10	24	17
Detroit	3	3	0	6	27	17
Boston	1	3	1	3	16	25
New York	1	4	1	3	20	33
Chicago	1	4	0	2	20	33

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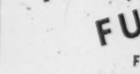

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Artistic House Furnishers
335 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Did You Ever Wonder

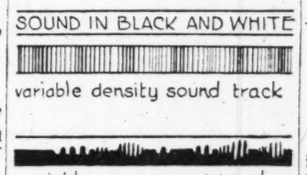
How a Beam of Light Can Make a Printed Book 'Talk' Out Loud?

"Talking books," in the form of phonograph records, are fairly common today. However, it is well within the realm of electronic possibility to have a printed book whose specially prepared pages could be scanned by a narrow beam of bright light and the printed story transformed thereby into audible sound.

This feat could be accomplished with the aid of an electric eye or photoelectric cell. And the process is basically similar to the sound track method of making talking motion pictures.

From the standpoint of physics, all sound results from vibration. Very rapid vibrations produce high-pitched sounds, and the pitch varies directly with the speed of the vibrations.

Speech and music result from certain variations in vibration frequency following a certain sequence at a certain rate. It is possible to reproduce those sound vibrations in black-and-white. If



these black-and-white sound tracks were printed in strips on the pages of a book and the tracks scanned by a beam of white light, the light reflected from the track would vary in intensity in perfect accord with the original sound vibrations.

By means of a photoelectric cell, those light fluctuations could be transformed into electrical impulses. And these, in turn, could be transformed into mechanical impulses, causing a sensitive diaphragm to vibrate and send out sound waves duplicating those which produced the vibrations reproduced on the printed page.

It seems probable that better tonal quality in the talking book would result if the sound tracks were printed on sheets of transparent plastic and the light beam projected through the page to the photoelectric cell, rather than reflected from the surface of an opaque page.

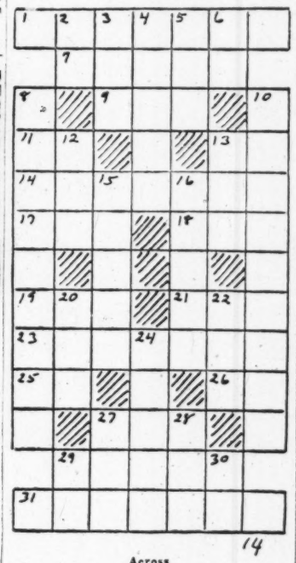
While such a talking beam of light is a mechanical possibility, it is unlikely that it will come into general use, since phonograph records and sound movies cover much the same field and do the job more simply.—W. P. Keasbey.

A Verse for Today . . .

Cast away from you all your transgressions, whereby ye have transgressed; and make you a new heart and a new spirit.—Ezek. 18:31

Crossword Quiz

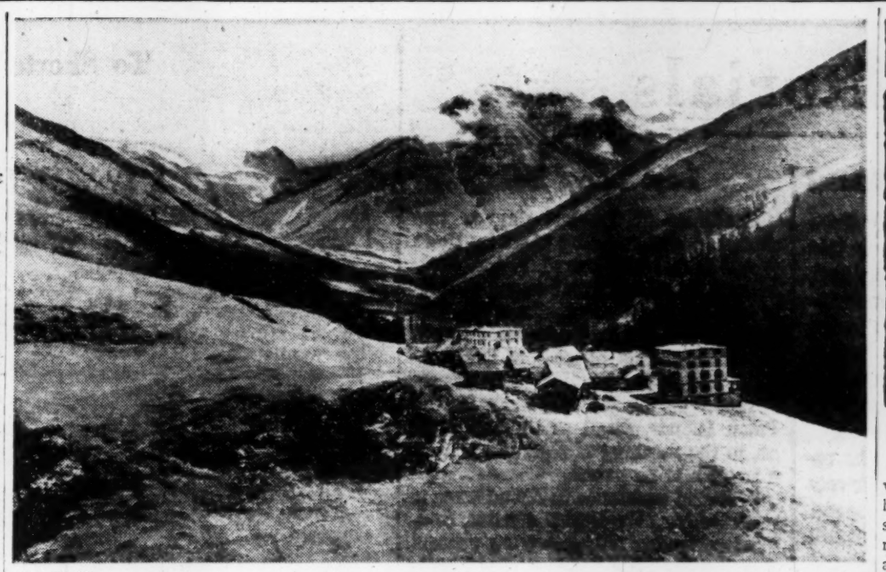
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—Kidderminster, England, is noted for what?
7—In certain child's tale, who bestows gift of toads and diamonds?
9—To convert skins or hides into leather.
11—Symbol for mercury is what?
13—Suffix.
14—What is a resolution?
17—Rogue.
18—In certain poem, good news was brought from Ghent to what place?
19—A junco has how many legs?
21—Possess.
23—Who is principal feminine character in "Of Human Bondage"?
25—Symbol for silver is what?
26—What is a prefix meaning "down"?
27—Possessive pronoun.
29—According to Mother Goose, cradle does what when wind blows?
31—Cap enabled Fortunatus to go anywhere by merely doing what?

Down
2—Air Force (abbr.).
3—"Brother ——."
4—What musical instrument has a "set-off"?
5—Sea eagle.
6—What is a suffix forming abstract nouns?
8—Tiny Tim is associated with what holiday?
10—What was first name of Bell, Scottish-American inventor?
12—What is a kind of light muffin?
13—Who was one of five Midianite kings or princes overcome by Israelites?
15—Bobbin or reel is what?
16—Toll.
20—According to Mother Goose, four and twenty hairs will make what?
22—To marry.
24—What language is spoken in Groningen?
27—What are the only indigenous raptorial birds of Hawaii?
28—What is a kind of snowshoe used for sliding down an incline?
29—What is one of New England States (abbr.)?
30—Symbol for tin.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)


Wide World

Avers Cresta, Switzerland, Highest Village in Europe?

Perched 6,400 feet above sea level, this tiny community is believed to be the loftiest village in Europe inhabited throughout the year. During the winter, which lasts seven to eight months, the entire population moves about the community on skis. Farming along the rocky slopes is classed among the hazardous occupations. To reach the nearest town the inhabitant must take a seven-hour ride by a horse-drawn sleigh or coach. This summer scene looks down on Avers Cresta's secluded setting.

In Lighter Vein

Wags We Can Do Without

The businessman was fast asleep in his hotel room when the 'phone rang. It rang for a full minute before he awakened. He picked up the receiver sleepily.

"Long distance calling!" an operator sang out. "Here is your party."

"Okay," yawned the businessman. "Hello!"

"What that?" cried the voice at the other end.

"I said 'hello!'"

"Oh," said the voice. "Hello!" The businessman paused.

"Well," he demanded, "what do you want?"

"Nothing," answered the voice. "Absolutely nothing."

The other saw red.

"What?" he roared. "If you didn't want anything why do you call me at three in the morning?"

"That's simple," replied the voice cheerily. "The night rate is cheaper!"—Exchange

Liberal Interpretation

Some visitors were inspecting a junior class in the school and things were going rather badly. When the teacher asked if any little girl could recite something, only one small hand shot up.

"That's a good girl, Betty," said teacher encouragingly. "Now step out in front of the class. What can you say for us?"

"'Nelson's Farewell to His Mother,'" replied Betty brightly.

"Splendid! Begin."

"Ta-ta, mum!" said Betty dramatically, waving her hand in the air.—Exchange

Life Is Like That

"Well, Mrs. Waggs, did the election turn out the way you expected?"

"Oh, yes, I was afraid all the time it wouldn't go like I said it would. And it didn't."

Brevities

Speaking of coverage, any six-year-old can take one small jelly sandwich and stick up everything in the average six-room house in less than three minutes.—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

The captain of Hitler's secret long-range U-boat has been told to stand by. At any moment he may have to load the thing on to the plane for Argentina.—Punch.

Facts and Figures

WELCOME
AUSTRALIA WITH A POPULATION OF 7,000,000, COULD SUPPORT THREE TIMES THAT NUMBER SATISFACTORILY
A BEEHIVE HOUSES ABOUT 20,000 BEES
IT'S A FACT IN THE CHINESE LANGUAGE THE SAME WORD MAY OFTEN SERVE AS A NOUN, VERB, ADJECTIVE, OR ADVERB
K. PARRIS
EASTER ISLAND IS SO CALLED BECAUSE IT WAS DISCOVERED ON EASTER SUNDAY IN 1772

Wool That Doesn't Shrink

Unshrinkable wool fibers are made by a method of forming synthetic resin within the structure of the fiber.

Padraig and Watch

Three-year-old Padraig Walsh wandered away one morning from his home in a mountainous and sparsely populated area in Connemara, Irish Free State. As soon as the child was missed a search party was organized to look for him, but though the district was combed day and night no trace of the tiny wanderer could be found. The distressed parents, as night drew on, pictured their small son in that wild region without food or proper clothing. In the early hours of the following morning, miles away in the mountains, the searchers came upon the child. Padraig was fast asleep, cuddled closely into the warm body of Watch, his father's sheep dog. The dog's paws protectingly encircled the boy. So protecting indeed was the dog that for some time the search party was kept at bay, and it was only when a second dog appeared on the scene that the animal's attention relaxed sufficiently to allow the child to be rescued.

When Padraig was brought to a house and given hot tea and bread, he handed the first piece of bread to the dog, explaining that Watch was hungry, too. "I'm not thirsty," he said, "Watch drank water at a pool, and I drank, too."

Little Padraig in the course of his wanderings had traversed ground interspersed with lakes, swamps and deep mountain springs and not one bit of harm had come to him.

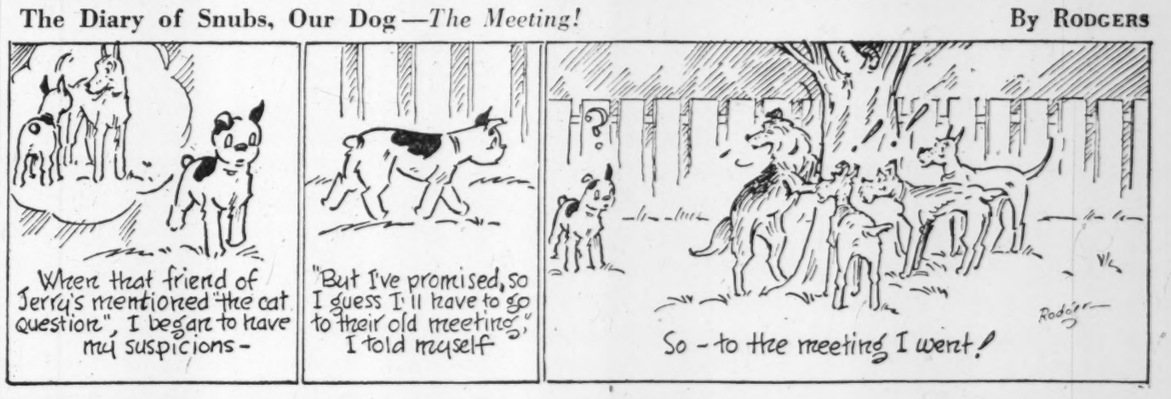
Today's Quotation

Man is unjust, but God is just; and finally justice triumphs.—Longfellow

NEWS ITEM—BOSTONIANS COOPERATE IN CAMPAIGN TO CARRY PURCHASES UNWRAPPED—BUT NOT WITHOUT SOME EXPERIENCES
AHH-H-H
SNIFF SNIFF
FROM—MRS. M.E. MacQ. BOSTON
SUBWAY
EXIT TO STREET
MR. C.W.E.M. DOVER
HAMBURGER
IT WAS A WHOLE LOAF WHEN I STARTED THROUGH THE COMMON
MISS H.F.H. ROXBURY
OH, MABEL!
MR. R.C. BACK BAY
WRITE IN & TELL US YOUR EXPERIENCE

The Taffles—*Not So Quiet, Please!* By Palmer

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Meeting!* By Rodgers


When that friend of Jerry's mentioned "the cat question", I began to have my suspicions—
"But I've promised, so I guess I'll have to go to their old meeting," I told myself
So—to the meeting I went!
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*Mrs. Duckling Has a Priority* By The Hagers

WHAT KIND OF WRITING PAPER HAVE YOU?
WE HAVE A GENUINE PINK PAPER, UNCLE WADDLES.
DO YOU SPELL YOUR NAME WITH ONE OR TWO d's?
I HOPE IT ISN'T THREE, BECAUSE WE ONLY HAVE TWO IN OUR PRINTING SET.
IF ONE IS MISSING, IT WAS USED ON MY TEA TOWEL. AND ISN'T THAT MY WRITING PAPER?
WE FOUND IT IN THE ATTIC, MOTHER.
DUE TO THE PAPER SHORTAGE, YOU'LL HAVE TO BRING YOUR OWN PAPER.
THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Future for Republicans?

After every Roosevelt victory there have been plenty of people to say that the Republican Party was defunct. Today some elated Democrats are recalling that a Republican ancestor, the Federalist Party, folded up in 1820 after five successive defeats and are drawing a parallel. But Republicans don't appear to be much impressed.

Instead they are pointing to the reduction in Mr. Roosevelt's popular vote margin and to many local successes. They lost five governorships but still boast control of twenty-three States. They have only held their own in the United States Senate and have lost some twenty seats in the House, but are confident they can combine with conservative Democrats to block New Dealers' proposals in either house. Governor Dewey believes his campaign "got rid of the worst elements in the Republican Party" and left it more united than it has been in sixteen years.

Democrats and the P. A. C. will claim an "assist." Whoever gets the credit (we'd give it to the voters), some of the worst elements have been removed from office—and presumably from large influence in the Republican Party. Much of Mr. Dewey's campaigning left the Old Guard feeling very unhappy. The Governor personally belongs to a younger generation of Republicanism, and as the most available candidate for 1948 his influence can be expected to fall decisively on the progressive side.

The real strength of the Republican Party today lies in that wing—among the young Governors and the new leaders in State legislatures. Some States which elected Democratic Governors chose Republican legislatures. After this campaign, younger Republicans in Congress should vigorously modify the influence of men who carried their opposition to the President to extremes that burdened the party with a record of reaction and isolationism.

Many political observers believe that the Republicans lost the 1944 election in Congress during 1940 and 1941. Some would say they were defeated when the Old Guard froze out Wendell Willkie. Others would point to that day at the Chicago convention when the leaders in control rejected the plea of 17 Governors for progressive-internationalist changes in the platform. The Old Guard in Congress would do well now to give more heed to the party leaders back home.

No one will predict an early demise of either great party if he has noted the strength that comes to their national organizations through decentralization. So long as any party shows vitality at the grass roots it does not die, and every county and State government offers leaders in each party the opportunity to obtain the people's approval, plus experience in in government. Under such conditions it is possible to have very quick revivals. For instance, in 1928 the Democrats were beaten in the Electoral College worse than the Republicans this year and twice as badly in the popular vote, but four years later they had 472 electoral votes and a 7,000,000 margin of popular votes.

Indeed, Democrats who are ready to hang crepe on the G. O. P. Elephant's door might take a little thought for the Donkey's health. How is their own party going to be held together when Mr. Roosevelt ceases to command the support of its Northern urban, radical, labor wing, and to cajole the support of its Southern, rural, conservative, farmer wing? They may not run across another depression, war or political magician in the White House. One need not be a crystal gazer to say there is a future for Republicans.

Bread Beats Beer

Brewers who have been insulting the intelligence of those who knew better, and possibly fooling others who didn't, with their billboard, newspaper, and streetcar ads declaring "beer is comparable to or the equivalent of bread in nutritional value," must stop the mendacious practice, Uncle Sam says it isn't so. Specifically, the Federal Trade Commission has handed down the ruling in the case of the Minnesota Brewers' Association, and its 13 members have agreed to desist.

Bread has more nutritional value than beer any day, says Uncle Sam. To quote the Commission: "It is necessary to ingest relatively large amounts of beer to obtain the nutrients and calories obtained by what would to a workingman be a relatively small amount of white bread."

Funny, isn't it, what John Barleycorn will try to get away with?

Last Long Mile

Headlines of the last day or two should have a sobering effect on those whose hopes had soared to too dizzy heights after the great naval victory in Philippine waters. Japanese defenders on Leyte are reinforced to the extent that units, at least, of five divisions are now in action. The enemy shows signs of striking back in the Palau Islands, small as the sign may be, in the retaking of Ngeregong from a small Marine patrol.

Stiffened resistance to Allied arms is reported from the Burma theater. And, most serious of all, following reports that the Japanese have entered Kweilin, the American 14th Air Force announces the destruction and abandonment of its advance base at Liuchow.

Except, perhaps, for the reverses in China, these events do not mean that the war against Japan is going counter to the calculations of the Allied command; much of it is probably ahead of schedule. But it is another reminder that the last mile is still the long one.

NWLB Finds an Answer

The National War Labor Board's ruling that it cannot recognize wartime strikes as legal, even though (as in the case acted on) the workers observe the 30-day notice and election provisions of the War Labor Disputes Act, should have a helpful effect on war production during the remaining years of the global conflict. Had such a decision been reached sometime ago, it might have prevented a number of regrettable walkouts.

Congress, the NWLB holds, and rightly, "did not place its stamp of approval upon strikes in wartime." Indeed, the intention of Congress was obviously quite the opposite, for the title of the War Labor Disputes Act specifically states its purpose to be "preventing strikes, lockouts, and stoppages of production." Moreover, as the Board points out, after the passage of the act the major labor organizations and their leaders renewed their no-strike pledges.

The NWLB has found a method for handling recalcitrant unions. In the case just reviewed it has denied maintenance of union membership and check-off of dues to local carpenters' unions in seven Midwest plants where strikes were called last August. Mere compliance with the notice and election requirements of the law, the board holds, does not relieve unions of "the penalty of denial of union security where they have been responsible for strikes in wartime." The decision doubtless will prevent other unions from taking rash steps.

Now the Tirpitz

The German navy has long since ceased to be a battle threat to the Allied fleets, if it ever was, but it has functioned as both a constant threat and as a destructive weapon against vital supply lines. It is in this light that the final sinking, November 12, of the giant battleship Tirpitz by British heavy bombers must be appraised.

The U-boat has become in the public's mind the chief and typical German threat to convoys, because of its activities in the last war as well as in this. But a super-battleship with its immense armament, once let loose on convoy lanes, can cause and has caused destruction far beyond the ability of an underwater wolf pack. It is for this reason that Britain, and for a time the United States, were forced to tie up capital ships on convoy duty and as part of a fleet-in-readiness in British ports as long as powerful units of the German navy such as the Tirpitz remained.

As each of these enemy battleships has been destroyed more than an equal amount of Allied capital tonnage has been released for duty elsewhere. How important the elimination of the Tirpitz has appeared to the Allied command is evidenced by the repeated attacks by bomber and submarine which have been pressed against the ship regardless of danger. Midget submarines damaged the Tirpitz by torpedoes in September, 1943; British planes attacked again in early April, 1944, to insure the Normandy invasion convoys; late in October heavy bombers scored at least one hit on the vessel in spite of violent defense put up by shore batteries, destroyers, and the ship itself.

Now that the Tirpitz has joined the Bismarck, the Graf Spee, and the Scharnhorst, all German capital ships sunk by British ships or planes, the men who man the convoys to Murmansk will breathe easier and perhaps the Japanese will make note of additions to the Royal Navy in Indian waters.

To Shorten the War

Petar Petrovitch, a True Yugoslav

The Wide Horizon

By R. H. Markham

Yugoslavia, before the war, had about 16,000,000 inhabitants. Some of them were Germans, Hungarians, Albanians, and Romanians, but most were Slavs; thus officially Yugoslavs. At heart, however, most of them weren't. They were Serbs, Croats, or Slovenes. I have met comparatively few real Yugoslavs. That is why I was delighted to meet Petar Petrovitch and work with him.

He was my colleague in a Middle East war agency; so I saw him every day for months. He came from a family of much wealth and was himself rich, I think. He had received an excellent education in western schools, had lived in both the United States and Britain, and spoke English almost as well as Mr. Churchill. He was modest in his expenditures and gave to the Yugoslav Red Cross all his salary above living expenses.

What most of all impressed me in Petrovitch was his boundless devotion to and faith in Yugoslavia, which he hopes will become the true home of all Yugoslavs.

* * *

Since his family conducted a large business requiring constant dealings with officials, he was intimately, personally, and sadly acquainted with the corrupt, unjust, inefficient Belgrade governments. He had come to abhor them as semi-dictatorships and a mockery of democracy. He shuddered at the thought that such regimes might ever return. In contrast with this aversion to the old regimes, he was attracted by the Partisans. He permitted himself to hope that in the fire of their devotion and courage they would weld Catholics, Orthodox, and Moslems; Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes; peasants, workers, and the bourgeoisie into a united, democratic, Yugoslav republic.

About the "republic" he was not quite certain, but he believed the Karageorge family had about forfeited its right to rule over the Yugoslav peoples. He thought young King Peter had made a deplorable record and by his mistakes lost the good will of most of his subjects.

In his admiration for the Partisans, my Yugoslav colleague was far from fanatical. Not because he was blasé or sophisticated or incapable of flaming devotion, but because he is honest and just, because he is devoted to men and women, truth and right. The Partisans were glowing, energetic, and hard. The fire in their eyes seemed to him to reflect both cruelty and courage, vengefulness and idealism. He hoped the idealism would swallow up the ruthless fanaticism, and the dynamic enthusiasm of the Partisans would eventually create a united, forward-moving Yugoslavia.

* * *

Note some of the people who came to see him. A woman refugee, recently from Belgrade, whom he knew before the war, told him that Mihailovitch's people are not fighting Germans; rather they are devoting their chief attention to fighting Tito and the Partisans. "All they think about is preventing Tito from dominating Serbia," she said. "They fight beside the Germans against Tito's liberating armies." The visitor gave details and even showed documents.

"And why are the Serbs fighting Tito, rather than the Germans?" asked Petrovitch.

"Because they are afraid of Communism," the visitor explained, "because they fear terror and the confiscation of property. The peasants of Serbia all own something; their land is equitably divided; they are masters in their own houses and they don't want the armies of Croatian Communist Tito to come and impose a new regime upon them. You see, they have been misled and are bewildered."

When this pro-Partisan refugee left, a Croatian journalist visited Petrovitch. He was destitute and desperately in need of a job. He said he had long supported the British and had fought against all the old Belgrade regimes, in defense of democracy. He had been persecuted by the Germans and Italians and barely managed to escape from the Croatian Ustashas, led by Hitler's agent Dictator Pavelitch. But he had not joined the Partisans; he had refused because they had seemed to him too dictatorial. "Have I been fighting partial dictatorships 20 years only to embrace a grand, all-embracing dictatorship?" he asked. "Have I refused to bow my head to autocrats for two decades in order to prostrate myself before a supreme autocrat?" He was hungry and ragged and pleaded for a job.

Such a visitor leaves one moved and deep in thought. It raises politics far above the level of theories and platforms. But Petrovitch could not remain long in contemplation, because a robust, enthusiastic, ruddy-faced Yugoslav girl entered his room. She was working with the Partisans in a hospital and was almost ecstatic about them. "I have found the real thing!" she exclaimed. Such courage she had never seen, nor such self-sacrifice and devotion to ideals. The Partisans believed that Marshal Tito was the greatest man on earth, except perhaps Marshal Stalin. They sang songs about him, read poems about him, and felt his presence as a spirit in all their work.

They were as people who had been converted to a new life, so they refrained from all indulgences, learned of grand, important things and consecrated themselves to the forming of a new Yugoslavia, in which every Fascist would be wiped out and all the common people would be free and happy. Such was the girl's enthusiastic report.

Every day she was surrounded by Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, even Bulgarians, by Christians and Moslems, indeed by Magyars as well as Slavs, and they were all as brothers and sisters in a happy family, according to her story. Real Yugoslav unity and love were a daily reality. Such an exuberant firsthand account of Partisanry by one of its acolytes left Petrovitch in a glow. He tried to believe that V-Day for Yugoslav unity and democracy was at hand.

* * *

But while the radiance of such a vision filled his office an elderly Serb writer appeared. He was stooped, his steps faltered, his bearing revealed defiant despair. He told how for decades he had fought for democracy in Serbia, how he had headed a Serbo-British society, how he had fled from the Germans and had later been held by the Partisans during long weeks of mental torture on suspicion that he was a British agent. Finally they had given him his personal freedom. But now with British support, he said, the Partisans were trying by force to invade and subjugate his Serbia.

"That is the way the Allies are treating brave Serbia!" he exclaimed.

Thus go the days and weeks for Petrovitch. The hate, perfidy and political ruthlessness in Yugoslavia come constantly before him, magnified and intensified by the emotional narrators. He sees the withering narrowness and destructive selfishness of the old regimes, the fawning adulation and ruthless autocracy of the new, but he never becomes cynical.

I know many Yugoslavs who dread going back to their country, but not Petrovitch. He is determined to return at the very first moment, of course as a Yugoslav citizen, not as the employee of an Allied war agency. He retains deep faith and rare nobility of character. He hopes that the devotion of Partisan youth, mingled with the independence and integrity of Yugoslav peasants, will bring about a new era of brotherhood for South Slav peoples. He is staking his life, fortune, and the future of his family on that faith. He is plunging into a grand venture, daring to work for brotherhood by living brotherhood among people who are now destroying one another.

This is the first of a series of three articles on the Balkans

Buzzbombs *Could* Drop on U. S. Soil

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Neal Stanford

The Army and the Navy have confirmed that the robot bombing of the Atlantic Coast is a possibility. They had to because it can't be denied. Conceivably, a German submarine could penetrate coastal waters, surface, and fire a buzzbomb that would land somewhere on American soil. Presumably, some German naval craft could approach East Coast waters and catapult a plane or rocket bomb toward Boston, New York, Washington, or points south.

And, though it takes some stretch of the imagination to believe it, a super-robot or rocket projectile might even be fired from continental Europe and traversing the stratosphere plummet down in the Western Hemisphere. After weeks and months of silence on this subject, the armed services at last have spoken up. They have at last admitted its possibility, though not its probability. And they have further admitted that there was no way of making absolutely sure that such a robomb would not penetrate American defenses.

Such statements should reassure us rather than frighten us. For they inform us that the armed services are aware of the possibility of such raids, that they are preparing what defenses they can. They forewarn us individually of possible dangers and give us each time to adjust ourselves mentally to such possibilities. And the very acknowledgement that such raids are even now possible should destroy any false hopes remaining anywhere in America that 3,000 miles of Atlantic Ocean still constitute an impregnable defense.

Recently, residents along the New England coast felt earth tremors. The rumor spread that high-flying rockets had dropped not on the coast, but some miles off land. Certainly, the chances are that it is only another of those shiftings in the Atlantic coastal ledge which are fairly frequent. But it seems to have jarred some of the coastal inhabitants. There is no doubt it brought the war immeasurably nearer to those who felt the tremors and heard the rumor. Whether fact or fancy, reports of rockets either on or off the American coast makes Britain's travail more real, makes Aachen's destruction more personal, makes our determination to enforce the peace more certain.

Of course, the chances that a Nazi submarine might surface off the East Coast and launch a buzzbomb or two are small. The coast is well patrolled. Still it could be done. How? Lengthy launching platforms would not be needed. The rockets could be jet-propelled from a platform the length of a submarine. Their wings would create something of a problem. But there's no reason why the three parts to the buzzbomb couldn't be carried separately and then assembled on deck. Not as simple as firing a torpedo, yet it could be done.

The possibility of a robot bomb catapulted from a plane in midocean being able to penetrate our defenses seems more remote. For its presence should be detected long before it reached land. A submarine might be able to sneak in some dark night and fire a bomb at random. But a plane's approach should be spotted under present protective measure long before it reached land.

While one deplores the Nazis' development and use of vengeance weapons, the buzzbomb, the "flying telegraph pole," there is the consolation to be drawn from their usage in the last stages of this war. No one can doubt but that another war would be fought with terrifying refinements of these newest velocity weapons. As the Army Ordnance Journal bluntly stated this week: "There can be no doubt that military armament now stands at the threshold of unknown vistas the ends of which seem to be limitless. Electronics, atomic energies, rockets, jet propulsion, to say nothing of metallurgical, chemical, and plastic progress, all pave the way to realms of research formerly unknown to the artillerist and the tactician and even now unpredictable to the scientist."

An Era of Good Will?

Down the Middle of the Road

By Erwin D. Canham

The fourth term of Franklin D. Roosevelt ought to be a period of world peacemaking and constructive, nonpartisan national rebuilding. It offers the President an opportunity to leave a legacy to history surpassing most of his predecessors, fulfilling the task at which President Wilson failed and opening new avenues of national development.

It can only achieve these ends if the President himself approaches the tasks in a nonpartisan spirit, aiming at national unity. It can only be done if he surrounds himself in the diplomatic and domestic spheres with men as capable as our war leadership is in its sphere. It cannot be done in the mood of the New Deal.

But it can be done, and there is every reason why President Roosevelt should do it. As this newspaper pointed out on the morning of his re-election, the President has no further electoral campaign to prepare. He has no party work to do, except, perhaps, to leave his party or coalition as unified and strong as he can. That will be achieved by statesmanship, not by patronage.

There will be a time limit on President Roosevelt's mandate, for the last year, or even two, of his fourth term will be under the divisive shadow of the next election. But for some time, especially while the war is still on, the way is open for an "era of good feeling," for a period of reconstruction and achievement.

The first and longest step in this climactic fourth act in the Roosevelt drama would be sweeping reconstruction of the Cabinet and other top administrative posts. There is no assurance that the President will do any such thing. He is intensely loyal to those personal friends and associates who have themselves remained loyal to him. But with the letters of resignation in hand which every top appointive official gives a President at the beginning of a new term, he has a natural chance for reorganization.

There will unavoidably be many new appointments. If the President makes them with an eye to national acceptance, and not as a reward for past favors, he will make a big contribution to the fulfillment of his great opportunity. In short, if the key jobs in peacemaking are filled as the key jobs in warmaking have been, largely for ability, then we may hope for a constructive era.

The President should also simplify the governmental tangle as fast as winning the war and demobilization will permit. Not only will most of the war-production machine have to be taken apart, but the basic structure of government requires simplification. Some of the New Deal agencies, such as still exist, can be reduced further. The tendencies toward collectivism which the "let-Washington-do-it" attitude fosters should be combatted by practical action.

We have already begun to demobilize industry. Government is learning how. The renegotiation technique has worked far better than expected. Cutbacks and contract termination are being fairly handled, on the available evidence. Surplus disposal is likely to be one of the thorniest problems.

It is not going to be an easy period. This fourth term, for all its promise, holds difficulties only comparable to the war itself. The achievement of peace machinery is clearly the greatest problem. But the return to private life of nearly 11 million Americans and the departure from war industry of from 3 to 15 millions more, together offer a challenge of displaced populations almost as great as any in Europe.

There can hardly be much time for social experiment when these great and non-political problems clamor for solution. Of course, the challenge of full employment might lead to socialistic measures. But no degree of governmental guarantee can employ the millions of Americans who will be looking for jobs in the next four years. Industry is the mainstay, and the climate in which it operates is a basic determinant.

Government and business have learned to talk the same language in the last three years: the language of production under war conditions. We must not and cannot keep the most eloquent part of that language—the public billions—but cannot we remember the basic vocabulary, which is that American industry can do anything when it has the incentive? Cannot government help to provide the incentive, not through controls but through tax and social programs which encourage enterprise and spread purchasing power?

Cannot we, in short, avoid punitive atmospheres and irritations? Cannot we rebuild America in an air of good will?

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Spain's Destiny

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Christian Science Monitor's editorial captioned "Again" was a much needed statement of fact in regard to the situation in Spain. That certainly has the makings of another civil war.

Washington and London must leave the Spanish people to choose their own form of government. Let them work out their own destiny and salvation. NELSON J. SAUNDERS

New York

Most Bombed District

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I thought you might be interested in the following extracts from a letter from my cousin written in July. We have now heard on the radio that her district is the most bombed part of London.

"We have been having a bit of excitement lately with Jerry's new toy, the flying bomb or doodle-bug. One fell near here about 4 a. m., and relieved us of half our roof; the blast burst the locks off all the doors and smashed the dining room window. When the day dawned, it was one of those delightful English summer days when it pours rain from morning till night. The water streamed through the open roof and through the cracks in the ceiling.

"Our neighbour a Flt. Lieut. R. C. A. F. was home on leave; he borrowed a ladder and went up on the roof to put back the unbroken tiles and then covered the gap with tarpaulin. I had just finished clearing up the mess, when another bomb fell near, lifted the trap door into the loft and smothered the place with dust again. At present life seems all work and explosions.

"Shopping here is a great problem but I have evolved a new shopping technique. I wait for the air raid warning and jump on my bike. Quite a lot of shoppers take shelter during a raid, so I am able to do my shopping without much waiting and have usually finished by the time the 'All Clear' sounds.

"The warning has just sounded and I can hear a doodle-bug coming, so I must be ready to dive." MRS. ALFREDA BEAR

Cape Town, South Africa

Greetings to You, Stanley

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It has been my good fortune to receive copies of The Christian Science Monitor at my present location in the Marianas Islands.

I appreciate your splendid work in making the Monitor a paper worth reading. Before being called to active duty, the many fine articles in the Magazine Section proved to be of great help in my college studies. Your editorials have always remained sane, sensationless, and unbiased.

Thank you again, and may you all have a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Marianas Islands STANLEY B. PRICE

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.